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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: RECONNAISSANCE OF COSSACKS ON THE MATCHIN ROAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., at 3, Harewood-street, Harewood-square, London, N.W., Mrs. James S. Fyfe Ylloio, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Beaconsfield, Kelvinside, Glasgow, the wife of James Brown Fleming, of Kelvinside, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of twins—a son and daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at The Leases, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. H. Coore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Rothesay, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, William, Lieutenant R.N., eldest son of Thomas Rice Henn, of Paradise-hill in the county of Clare, Esq., D.L., to Susan Matilda Cunningham Graham, daughter of the late Robert Bartholomew, of Broomhill, Esq.
On the 3rd inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Captain R. M. Blomfield, R.N., to Rosamund Selina, second daughter of the Right Rev. C. Graves, D.D., Bishop of Limerick.
On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. A. F. Russell, M.A., Captain George C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, to Catherine Livingston, elder daughter of Robert Reade, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

On May 15, at George Town, Demerara, Isabella Emma, the wife of C. E. Macnamara, daughter of the late Colonel Montgomery, and grandchild of the Hon. and Rev. Charles and Lady Isabella Douglas, aged 24 years.
On the 1st inst., at Camden House, Merchiston, Edinburgh, aged 83, Isabella, widow of the late Francis Gordon, of Craig and Kinkardine, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Gordon Cuning Skene, of Pitlurg Parkhill and Dyce, Aberdeenshire. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.
On the 28th ult., at 16, Lower Berkeley-street, the Dowager Lady Miller, widow of the late Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hants, in the 77th year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kempe; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of St. Albans.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, United States; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry Wm. Watkins, Chaplain of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Anger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

National Volunteer Association: Shooting begins, 9 a.m. The Alfred, Alexandra (500 yards), &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Newsham Park, Liverpool (implement-yard opened, 9 a.m.).
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, noon.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Savoy Chorists' annual concert and entertainment, Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Capt. Horace W. Hummel on the Discipline of the Volunteer Force).
Athletic Sports: Market Harborough.
Channel Yacht-Match from Cowes to Havre.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

New moon, 10.6 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (200 yards), Daily Telegraph, &c.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual meeting, St. James's Hall, presentation of prizes by Princess Christian, noon.
Humane Society, general court, 2.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, general court, City Terminus Hotel; elections, noon.
Albert Hall Corporation, annual meeting, noon.
News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, festival, 6.30 p.m., Willis's Rooms (Mr. Serjeant Cox in the chair).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Fullerton on the Causes of the Glacial Period).
Races: Liverpool, Winchester. Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents, 1818.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Liverpool; entire show-yard opened, 9 a.m. (five days).
National Association for Social Science, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Earlswood Asylum, Redhill, first stone of infirmary to be laid by Prince Leopold.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. The Queen's second State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversazione, Suffolk-street Gallery, 8 p.m.
Regattas (Rowing): Agincourt, Sunderland.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Lords and Commons, Queen's (600 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Sharpe on Birds of Prey).
Royal Agricultural Society, Liverpool, show, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; general meeting of members, 3.30.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Heine-man on the History of Baron Stein, the Prussian Statesman; Rev. C. Rogers, Historical Notices of the Priory of Crail).
Regattas: Havre (and the 15th and 16th). Rowing: Berwick-on-Tweed and Evesham.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Prince of Wales's, St. George's, &c.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Rowing-Match: Wingfield Sculls, Putney to Mortlake.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Dr. Regal and China Cups, &c.
Statue of King Alfred, by Count Gleichen, at Wantage, to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales, about 4 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Brighton New Sailing Club.
West London Scientific Association, Excursion to Charlton, Cannon-street Station, 2.35 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Peckham Club, Stamford-bridge, Lillie-bridge, Erith, Bingley, Rochdale, Horbury, Birmingham, Dewsbury, Blackburn, Herfield.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.			
July 6	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	SW. NW. N.	161	0.00		
7	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	N. WNW. SW.	132	.003		
8	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	SW.	215	.000		
9	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	SW. W. N. E.	133	.072		
10	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	E. NW.	85	.070		
11	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	NW. WNW.	122	.030		
12	29.7	50.5	46.9	63	0	63.0	55.8	WSW. SW.	249	.030		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.114 30.223 30.210 30.178 30.202 30.207 30.284
Temperature of Air .. 60.6 64.0 67.5 69.0 68.9 64.0 63.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.7 54.5 57.3 62.7 57.7 56.9 55.7
Direction of Wind .. NW. WNW. WSW. WNW. NNW. WNW. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 15	11 10	10 20	10 00	9 44	9 30	9 14

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
Patrons, &c.: Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for 1st Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening duos.

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

LA ROSE DU MATIN.—This admired Picture, by Jules Lefebvre, is included in GOUPIL and COMPANY'S EXHIBITION of MODERN CONTINENTAL PICTURES.—Fine-Art Galleries, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

GOUPIL and CO.'S EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS CONTINENTAL PICTURES, including important works by Meissonier, Gérôme, Fortuny, Diaz, De Nittis, Sorbi, Fromentin, Villégas, Troyon, Israels, Lefebvre, Maris, Mauve, Daubigny, &c., NOW ON VIEW at their FINE-ART GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Open Daily from Ten to Six o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Consisting of DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS. Open from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Last Week—A HAPPY BUNGALOW: EDWIN AND ANGELINA, and "No. 24." EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Extra Night, Monday, July 16.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

Besides the large Engraving of the Russians Crossing the Danube at Braila, given with the present Number, other Illustrations have been received from our Special Artists, showing the Passage of the River at Simnitsa by the Russians, and will appear next week, with Sketches of various War Incidents in Europe and Asia.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send post-cards to this office, with merely a line, "Send Title and Index," when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventieth Volume (from January to June, 1877), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

The crossing of the Danube by the Russian army—first into the Dobrudscha from Galatz and Braila, and subsequently into Bulgaria from Simnitsa—whatever may be the issue of the campaign, will be memorable in the history of military warfare. The loss of life which these operations involved, though large indeed, was hardly a twentieth part of what the Russians were prepared to encounter. It is evident that their movements have been as daring as they have been prompt. No doubt there are yet many and serious risks to be run; but the long period of inaction forced upon them by the unusual inclemency of the spring season has been turned to account by the Generals of the Russian Army, in making adequate provision for the feat they were called upon to achieve. They have done their work in a masterly fashion, and they have already given to the world a fair pledge of their ultimate success.

The occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian Troops opens out various prospects, perhaps we may rather say probabilities, in regard to the continuance of the War. It would be premature to conclude that Turkey has been defeated, or, at any rate, that she will so interpret the successful passage of the Danube by the forces of her enemy. She may, however, discern in what has already taken place a presage of what will happen, and it is not impossible that it may sufficiently stir her apprehension as to impel her presently to sue for peace. A more opportune moment for saving the Ottoman Empire from ruin by judicious concession can hardly be looked for in the future. The more protracted the struggle—if it is to end, as it seems likely to do, in the overthrow of the Turks—the more

serious will be the penalties which will be exacted from them. Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and Greece are all hoping to share in the heritage which the present war will place very much at the disposition of Russia. Just now it might be found somewhat inconvenient to the Powers to sever altogether the ties which bind them, more or less, to the Turkish Empire, and to confer upon them that independence and enlargement of territory to which they aspire. But let the war go on, let Russia fully establish her military superiority within the area to which her engagements to the other European Powers confine her, and there would seem to be more than a possibility that Slavs and Greeks will avail themselves of the Sultan's disasters to claim, and possibly to obtain between them, a large portion of his present territory in Europe. The clouds are beginning to rise in menacing aspect above the horizon in every quarter. A feeling is being diffused amongst his Christian subjects (of whatever nationality) that the time is near at hand when they will be able to throw off the yoke. How far it will be feasible for the Christian Powers to repress these yearnings should the Porte wait for conclusive defeat before accepting mediation, it would perhaps be rash to predict. But it is quite certain that, if the Sultan's advisers do not prefer humiliation to absolute ruin, the time is not far distant when they will have to intimate, either to Russia herself or to the neutral Powers, their readiness to enter upon negotiations with a view to a termination of the conflict.

True, the war in Asia has not prospered with the Russians. There the early success of the Muscovite arms has received a decided check. The province of Armenia is found to be not so easy of conquest as was, not long ago, thought to be the case. Russian expectation in regard to that territory has been baulked—temporarily, at least—and the available resources of the Czar cannot be immediately brought to bear against the natural advantages of position possessed by the Turks. Here, however, as elsewhere, time will scarcely tell in favour of the Sultan. It might be well to come to terms with his powerful adversary if possible before Armenia shall have been wrested from his grasp, and it may even be policy on his part to purchase easier terms in Europe by offering some substantial concession in Asia. Still, it has not been the habit of Turkish statesmen to succumb save to necessity. They are fatalists in their temper of mind as well as in their religious belief. They know how to yield to events when the pressure of events is too heavy for them to sustain, but they know not how to attach due importance to reasonable probabilities, and it is not their custom to look far ahead into the mists of futurity. When they feel a hand upon them from which they cannot escape, and scarcely before, they will probably be found amenable to wiser counsels, and will ask for that which they have hitherto defiantly rejected.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the return of the British fleet to Besika Bay is much to be regretted. Its moral effect upon Russia may have been neutralised by previous sufficient explanations. We know not how this may be. But that it will encourage the Turks to prolong their resistance, in the hope of being aided at last by England, as an indirect if not a direct ally, seems to be as certain as any contingent event can be. On the policy of this movement determined upon by her Majesty's advisers nothing can be said until it has been fairly expounded to the country. It may be wise or unwise; it may even be the sequel of some necessity known for the present only to the Cabinet. Parliament being yet in Session, the true reason for it—perhaps a sufficient one—will probably be made known before the Prorogation. But it cannot be regarded as other than a serious misfortune. Abroad it is almost sure to be misunderstood. It hardly conduces, or can be made to conduce, to an early peace. Other influences may overbear it; but its natural effect, if not counteracted by full and satisfactory assurances of a decisive nature, would seem to be, in relation to both Russia and Turkey, precisely what political wisdom would have strenuously sought to avoid.

The army corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., had its first sham fight on Tuesday at Aldershot on the Fox Hills, about four miles from the camp. The whole of the troops, except the cavalry, the troops of the Royal Engineer Train, and the companies of Royal Engineers, took part in the operations.

Major-General Cameron's report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey to Dec. 31, 1876, states that the total area surveyed in England in 1876 has been 1190 square miles in the following counties—namely, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Bedford, Oxford, Wilts, Gloucester, and Cornwall. The force employed has been scattered over different parts of the country in order to give precedence to the mineral districts; but these are now nearly all surveyed, except the Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Leicestershire, and the Bristol coal-fields; and all the survey divisions, except the one in Cornwall, will probably be concentrated at the end of the present year within the space roughly marked by lines joining the towns of Shrewbury, Nottingham, Bedford, and Bristol, which it is proposed to complete before taking up the survey of Wales and of the Eastern Counties. In Scotland 451 square miles were surveyed during the year, the survey having been almost entirely in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, where the work was much retarded by bad weather and the extraordinary length of the coast-line. In Ireland a portion of the six-inch map of the county of Cavan and some towns, including 231 square miles, have been revised, and maps of 193 estates, containing 157,518 acres, were completed during the year for the Landed Estates Court Commissioners.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Saturday last and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty travelled from and to Windsor by special train on the Great Western Railway, returning to Windsor Castle at eight o'clock. Prince and Princess Christian and the Dean of Windsor dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, officiated. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the castle. Miss Violet Lindsay also arrived, and, with Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay and Major-General H. Ponsonby, dined with the Queen.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns, the Portuguese Minister and Madame D'Antas, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, and the Earl and Countess of Listowel dined with her Majesty on Monday. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. Sayyad Yakub Khan Turah, Envoy of the Amir of Kashgar, attended by Mr. Fitzgerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, and Captain Molloy, arrived at the castle, and was received by her Majesty. His Excellency was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present.

The Count and Countess de Paris visited her Majesty on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Princess Louise of Lorne paid a two days' visit to her Majesty last week. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace yesterday week.

Earl and Countess Cadogan and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have dined with the Queen.

Lord de Ros and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy, C.B., and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Colonel L. Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with his Excellency the Brazilian Minister at his house in Grosvenor-gardens yesterday week. Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses the previous day at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, with their children, left town on Saturday last for Sandringham. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and Princes Albert Victor and George attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Prince has left for Rutland Lodge, Newmarket. The Princess is entertaining at Sandringham her youngest brother, Prince Waldemar, and on Wednesday the Royal party laid the foundation-stone of a new water tower to be erected on the Sandringham estate. Stones were laid by the Princess, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Prince Waldemar. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, will visit Wantage on Saturday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of unveiling the statue of King Alfred in the market-place of that town, which is celebrated as his birthplace. The statue is presented to Wantage by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and has been executed by Count Gleichen, the Queen's cousin. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay at Lockinge House until the following Monday.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil went to Woolwich Arsenal on Thursday week and inspected the several departments and also the Repository, returning to town at half-past ten in the morning, when he visited the Haverstock-hill Board Schools, the Mansfield-place Schools, the Normal Schools in Gray's-inn-road, the London University, and the Egyptian Museum, after which he returned to Claridge's Hotel to luncheon. The Emperor and Empress passed the afternoon at Argyll Lodge, with the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, returning to the hotel to dine. Subsequently their Majesties visited the Count and Countess de Paris, and afterwards were present at the concert given by the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

Yesterday week the Emperor took an early drive, and at ten o'clock inspected the Rembrandt etchings at the Fine-Arts Club, Savile-row, and the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly; and after luncheon accompanied the Empress to the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, where they met Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Count and Countess de Paris. Their Majesties dined with the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

On Saturday last the Emperor left Claridge's at six in the morning for Wormwood-scrubbs, to inspect the Government prison now in course of erection there. Thence he was driven to the Model Prison at Pentonville, and inspected that penal institution. Subsequently he visited Messrs. Trübners', the publishers, Ludgate-hill; and, after paying a private visit, returned to Claridge's for breakfast. In the afternoon the Emperor went to assist at the Caxton celebration at the Horticultural Gardens, and afterwards visited Sir J. Whitworth. The Empress paid visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace, the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo in Grosvenor-gardens, and the French Ambassador and Marchioness d'Harcourt at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, to take leave. Subsequently her Majesty visited the exhibition at 140, New Bond-street, the Burlington Gallery in Piccadilly, and Goupil's Fine-Art Exhibition in Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Their Majesties dined with Lady Holland at Holland House, Kensington.

The Emperor and Empress left town on Sunday morning at six o'clock, and travelled by special train on the London and North-Western Railway to Edinburgh, where they proceeded to the Royal Hotel. Subsequently they drove around the Queen's Drive to the Calton Hill.

His Majesty left Edinburgh at six o'clock on Monday morning for Dundee, where he inspected the Tay Bridge.

The Emperor and Empress and their suite arrived in Glasgow on Thursday forenoon from Dalnally by the Caledonian Railway. They were received at the station by the Lord Provost. After breakfast, at the Queen's Hotel, the party visited Glasgow University, under the guidance of Principal Caird; then they inspected the extensive docks of the Clyde Trust at Stobcross.

They were to leave for Belfast in the afternoon.

GENERAL AND MRS. GRANT.

General and Mrs. Grant lunched on Sunday with Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and afterwards paid a visit to the Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. On Tuesday General Grant received, at the house of his Aide-de-Camp, General Badeau, Beaufort-gardens, Brompton-road,

a deputation composed of many leading representatives of the working men of London and the provinces, gathered under the auspices of the Labour Representation League, who presented an address of welcome. In the evening the members of the United Service Club gave a congratulatory banquet to the General at the club-house in Pall-mall. The Duke of Cambridge presided. On Wednesday, "Independence Day," his Excellency the Minister of the United States and Mrs. Pierpont received at their residence in Cavendish-square, from four to seven o'clock, the American ladies and gentlemen now in London, when General and Mrs. Grant were present. General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse Grant left England on Thursday for the Continent. They will return to London in the last week in August, on their way to Scotland. All communications for General Grant during his absence from England may be addressed to the care of General Badeau, 16, Beaufort-gardens.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, laid the foundation-stone of the Tunbridge Wells Friendly Societies Hall in the Camden-road on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness, who drove from Dornden Hall, was escorted by a detachment of the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry. Complimentary addresses were presented. After the ceremonial the Princess visited the infirmary. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand on Wednesday at the Speaker's House, Palace, Westminster.

The Duke of Connaught has returned to Dublin from a cruise with Lord Clanmorris in his yacht in the Clyde.

Prince Leopold dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party on Saturday last at Gloucester House. The Duke has dined with the Marquis of Hertford and with the Earl and Countess of Sefton.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have dined with the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave, and Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, and they were present at the fête on Wednesday evening in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

The Count and Countess de Paris arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Thursday week from Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a garden party on Thursday, from four to seven o'clock, at Lambeth Palace. Nearly 1000 guests attended, including many members of Convocation.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has left London for the Continent, accompanied by the Countess Marie and Olga Münster. His Excellency is going to Gastein, as he is still suffering from the effects of a railway accident. The Counsellor of the Embassy, Baron von der Brincken, is acting as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency.

The Chinese Ambassadors visited Ipswich on Monday, to witness the trials of agricultural machinery at the works of Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll left Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, on Monday, for Inverary Castle. Lord George Campbell and the Ladies Campbell remain at Argyll Lodge.

The Duke of Devonshire gave his first garden party at Chiswick on Wednesday. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne and the Count and Countess de Paris were among the numerous visitors.

Lady Skelmersdale gave her first concert this season on Monday at the family residence in Portland-place. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present.

Earl Sydney entertained a party at dinner on Wednesday at his residence in Cleveland-square.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Annesley with Miss Markham, eldest daughter of Colonel Markham, late of the Coldstream Guards, took place on Wednesday morning at Marylebone Church. The Archbishop of York officiated.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke, and Lady Beatrix Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham; between Mr. Cecil Foljambe, eldest son of Selina Viscountess Milton and the late Mr. G. Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Notts, and Miss Susan Cavendish, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Emily Cavendish; and between the Hon. William Gerard, eldest son of Lord Gerard, and Miss Mary Milner, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Milner.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

This concert drew an enormous audience to the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, when the announcements held forth not only the attraction of Mr. Reeves's own fine singing but also the promise of performances by other eminent artists. Mr. Reeves gave, with the usual effect, Handel's recitative, "Deeper and deeper still" and air, "Waft her, angels," and Dibdin's nautical ballad "Tom Bowling"—the latter having been enthusiastically encored, and replaced by "My pretty Jane." The singer was also heard, in association with Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Santley, in Barnett's trio, "This magic-wove scarf;" and, with Mr. Santley, in Brahms's duet, "All's well." Madame Nilsson created a great effect by her admirable rendering of the scena "Casta diva," from Norma, and the American national song, "The star-spangled banner"—the encore of the latter having been replied to by singing "The old folks at home." Other effective vocal pieces were contributed by Mesdames Trebelli and Antoinette Sterling; Misses Helen D'Alton and Anna Williams; Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli, besides some good part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union. The vocal music was agreeably relieved by the fine violin playing of Herr Wilhelmj in a fantasia of his own and another by Vieuxtemps. Mr. Sidney Naylor was the conductor, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The operations by the Duke of Sutherland in salmon culture in Sutherland have this year been most successful. The total bred in that county and in Caithness this season is 600,000.

The election for the Mayoralty of Dublin for next year occupied the Town Council of that city on Monday, when a sharp struggle ensued between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant parties, the year 1878 being what is known as the Conservative year, but the Liberals determined to elect, out of the usual course, a Liberal, in the person of the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Tarpey. The other candidate, whom the Conservative party would have preferred, was Councillor Tickell.—Councillor Byrne described the breach of the compact under which alternate Lords Mayor were chosen from each party as an act of intolerance. Ultimately Mr. Tarpey was chosen for a second year, and will be Lord Mayor during the visit of the British Association to Dublin.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Archdeacon Emery has turned the first turf on the site for the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, a building which is to be erected as a memorial of thankfulness for the convalescence of the Prince of Wales, now patron of the institution.

A fancy bazaar has been held this week in the annexe of the Royal Aquarium, under the patronage of Princess Christian, the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of London, in aid of the Children's Home, Leytonstone, founded by Miss Cotton.

The Earl of Shaftesbury yesterday week presided at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. The houses, it was reported, were generally well occupied, and the rate of mortality in them was less than 21 per 1000.

The first meeting of the Society for Training Teachers for the Deaf was held at Lambeth Palace on Thursday week. Resolutions were passed in favour of establishing a training college, the object being to introduce a German system of education for the deaf, by which they would be enabled to understand the movements of the lips of those with whom they wished to communicate.

The jubilee festival in connection with the Infant Orphan Asylum, situated at Wanstead, was celebrated on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Teck distributing the prizes to the successful competitors of the institution. Donations were announced, including annual subscriptions from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and £100 respectively from Mr. Horace Marshall, the Governor and Directors of the Bank, the Goldsmiths', Clothworkers', Drapers' Companies, with £200 from the Grocers' Company. The list amounted to £6000, of which Princess Mary's list was £1102, including subscriptions from 268 ladies.

Mr. Samuel Brandram gave a recital on Monday afternoon at Grosvenor House, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls. This Home, which was founded in 1871, is for the reception of the female children of persons convicted of crime and for the class of children who are met with in the criminal haunts of London. It is conducted on the family (or group) system, the children being divided into groups of about ten girls each, of different ages. There are now 150 children in the village, but there is provision, as soon as funds will admit, for a total of 200. The charity is almost entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and last year the source of income fell short of the expenditure by nearly £700. The audience, which was large, included Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the sum of £300 was the result of the gathering.

By the invitation of Mr. Walter, M.P., the chairman, and the committee of the hospital, a number of ladies and gentlemen have this week visited the new wing of the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street. The hospital has existed for twenty-five years; but the foundation-stone of the new building was laid five years ago by the Princess of Wales, and the largest section of the building was completed in 1875. The new wing contains wards for sixteen children, a bathroom on each floor, a ward kitchen, and a linen store on each floor, nurses' rooms, lifts, and shoots. There are two ventilating towers, and beneath the red tiles of the conical top of another tower a water cistern is concealed. The wing is a separate building, parted off entirely from the rest, and will be used for infectious cases. Above each of the cots is a little hook for a picture. The top of the building is asphalted for a garden, and half an acre of ground behind is being converted into a playground. The cost of the new wing was £2500.

Under the presidency of Mr. E. N. Buxton, about 1000 friends of the asylum and other charitable institutions supported by the licensed victuallers sat down to dinner on Tuesday in the spacious concert-room of the Alexandra Palace. This meeting was the jubilee festival of the admirable foundation in the Old Kent-road, where 170 separate dwellings are maintained for decayed members of the trade. Though, in pursuance of a recent policy, the principal supporters of the asylum have made their yearly gatherings more select than they used formerly to be, there was no lack of numbers on this occasion. Subscriptions amounting to £4000 were announced, including £500 from Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, and 100 guineas from the chairman.

The Royal Chest Hospital, City-road, which has been entirely renovated, re-furnished, and virtually remodelled, was reopened on Tuesday by a dedication service conducted by the honorary chaplain, the Rev. F. Ball, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton, in whose parish the institution is situated. About £2700 have been expended in new buildings, and fourteen beds have been given by the munificence of one lady, while another £1000 has been expended in the improvement of the old buildings. The arrangements seem admirably adapted for the comfort of the inmates, and reflect great credit on the governors. After the religious service Lord Charles Bruce declared the buildings open; and, while thanking the public for past favours, said that clocks and other articles would be gratefully accepted by Mr. C. Lowther Kemp, the secretary.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys who are being educated for a seafaring life in the Chichester and Arethusa training-ships took place last Wednesday on board the Arethusa, which is moored off Greenhithe, Kent, in close proximity to the Chichester. The proceedings were presided over by Lord Shaftesbury. From the opening statement of Mr. Williams, the indefatigable secretary of the society, it appears that there are about 400 boys on board the ships who are educated, fed, and clothed by the supporters and friends of the charity. The institution is sadly in need of funds, the treasury being £1000 less this year than it was the year before. The society has no grant from the School Board or any other institution, and in the "homes" connected with the charity there are at present 1060 children. Mrs. Pilcher's prize, consisting of a silver watch to "the best boy on board each ship, selected by themselves," was given to William Ervin, of the Arethusa, and James Robins, of the Chichester. At the conclusion of the distribution Lord Shaftesbury briefly addressed the meeting. Admiral Hall, Admiral Phillimore, Admiral Wellesley, Mr. Hubbard, and Captain Walter also addressed the meeting. The boys executed in a skilful manner a number of nautical manoeuvres during the day.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved that the show of 1878 shall be held in Dublin during the visit of the British Association.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1877, when there was a balance of £5,988,650, to June 30 were £18,866,868, against £18,347,412 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,119,587. The net expenditure was £19,533,038, against £19,094,541 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on June 30 amounted to £3,066,882, and at the same date in 1876 to £4,907,826.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SHELLS FALLING IN A COSSACK CAMP, NEAR GIURGEVO.



SISTOVA, ON THE DANUBE, WHERE THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS CROSSED.



THE WAR: BREAKING UP THE CAMP OF MOHAMMEDAN COSSACKS AT FRATESTI.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

The passage of the Danube by the Russian army, first into the Dobrukscha, from Galatz and Braila, on the 22nd ult., and again on the 27th, under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at Simnitsa, nearly opposite the Bulgarian town of Sistova, was reported by us last week. They had taken possession of Matchin, and of the northern part of the Dobrukscha, as far up the river as Hirsowa, to which point the Russian left wing is now advanced; while the Turks still hold the line from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, across the narrow neck of land between the great bend of the Danube and the Black Sea. This situation of affairs has remained without change, and no important action has yet taken place along that more easterly section of the line of Turkish defences. But in the centre of their line, some fifty miles westward of their great Danubian fortress of Rustchuk, the Russian advance to the south, through Bulgaria from Sistova and Nicopolis, has met with a stout resistance. The Turkish army in the field has made its chief stand at Biela, a town and bridge on the river Jantra, a few miles south-east of Sistova, and upon the high road connecting Rustchuk and the Danubian frontier with the interior of Bulgaria. It is said that some detachments of the Russian forces have suffered defeat in occasional conflicts with the Turks at Biela, notwithstanding which they have been enabled to make their way southward as far as Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, almost at the foot of the Balkan mountain range, and sixty-four miles from Rustchuk. The road over the Balkan from Tirnova, by way of Gabrova and Kazanlik, is pronounced by Von Moltke the readiest and best route into the Maritza Valley and to Adrianople, the heart of European Turkey. It is most likely that the main Russian army will take this route, leaving a sufficient portion behind to shut up the roads of flank and rear attack upon its body, from the almost impregnable fortresses of Shumla and Varna, and from Rustchuk and Silistria on the Danube. These four places, which constitute what has been aptly termed the Turkish Quadrilateral, may withstand a very long siege and blockade, if they can ever be taken by force; but they will only serve to protect the eastern corner of the Turkish province of Bulgaria, within a certain distance of the Black Sea; while the broad middle country, for nearly two hundred miles, seems to lie open to the invader's approach from Roumania; and it could also be entered from Servia, by the route of Nissa and Sophia, if the Prince of Servia were to join in active alliance with Russia.

The maps of the seat of war in Europe, which we have already presented to our readers, will assist them to comprehend these points of the strategic position. Two smaller maps in this week's Supplement show the minutest topography of the banks and islets of the Danube, and its tributary streams, lakes, and marshes, in the neighbourhood of Sistova and Nicopolis, with the place where the Grand Duke Nicholas crossed the river on Wednesday week. A view of Sistova and one of Nicopolis, from sketches by one of our Special Artists who was lately there with the Turks, are given in the present Number. The first-mentioned town has now become the Russian military head-quarters, and has been visited by the Emperor Alexander II. As for Nicopolis, it is almost destroyed by the Russian bombardment, and has been considered not worth occupying by the Russian troops. Our principal subjects for the Illustrations of this week are the situation of Rustchuk, which has been tremendously knocked about, in the last few days, by the fierce bombardment from the opposite shore at Giurgevo; and, secondly, the position of the Russian force crossing the bridge of rafts and piles just below Braila, at the mouth of the Matchin channel, and occupying the town of Matchin, in the Dobrukscha, on the 27th and 28th ult. We have received exact details of the construction of their temporary bridge in that locality, with some additional sketches, taken by our Special Artists both on the right bank and left bank of the river, showing every feature of its situation and fabrication. Part of this information must be reserved to accompany the sketches for our next week's engravings; but we will give some description of the bridge, which appears in an unfinished state, wanting its central portion, in the view presented this week. One of our Artists writes about it as follows:—

"A little way below Braila, the Danube makes a great bend, and the banks are overflowed far and wide. The water now comes up to the vineyards where the battery is placed that blew up the Lutfi Djell in the Matchin canal opposite. The bridge here constructed by the Russians is 1300 yards long, and consists of three several parts. The first section of the bridge lies through the shallow water; wooden piles are driven into the ground, which support the beams laid upon the top of them. But on the actual stream of the Danube, in the central part of this bridge, sixty-two rafts are placed, and are firmly anchored. Upon these rests the proper structure of the bridge, formed of beams and planks laid crosswise; each raft is about 90 ft. long, and a space of 15 ft. is left between the rafts, for the water to flow through, but with planks laid over it, making a continuous bridge. There is width for six men to walk abreast of each other. The third section, on the Turkish side, rests on piles and trestles in the shallow water. The whole bridge curves upwards against the stream, from its commencement at the left bank of the Danube, close to the line of railway now partly under water, to the opposite shore, which it meets a hundred paces below the hamlet of Ghetchet, at the mouth of the Matchin channel. Both ends of the bridge are watched by a double guard, and nobody may pass without special leave. The view from the point where the line of a formerly existing railroad branches off, at the commencement of the bridge on the Roumanian side, is very interesting. In the foreground are seen, yet above the surface of the flood-water, a few ruined houses, and floating timbers collected for the rafts. A wide prospect of the plain beyond finishes with the outlying spurs of the Balkan, at the foot of which lies Matchin, now occupied by the Russians. On the hills behind Matchin are the Turkish batteries, which were stormed by the Russians at the cost of some lives." We shall again refer to this description in giving next week a view of the opposite end of the bridge, and an illustration of the actual crossing of the Russian troops at Braila on the 22nd. Sketches by other Artists have come to hand, showing likewise the crossing of the central division of the army, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, in rafts and boats, from Simnitsa, at the Isle of Vardin, a little below the town of Sistova on the 27th, as above mentioned.

The artillery conflict, with shells continually falling and exploding in the streets and houses, between Rustchuk and Giurgevo, has been going on daily since Sunday week. The house of the British Consul at Rustchuk has suffered most damage, but the Austrian and French Consulates have not been spared. The bombardment, instead of abating, has become more destructive. The Russian fire appears to have been directed upon the centre of the town. The breadth of the river here is not more than 800 yards at its ordinary summer level. Between Rustchuk and Giurgevo there is an island, possession of which would have enabled either belligerent to command the river, but neither has fortified it. Rustchuk stands on a kind of terrace, 60 ft. above the level of the Danube, and is surmounted by an earthen rampart with bastioned

front, and by a moat and counterscarp. The length of the bastioned front is about two miles. On the hills behind or near the town heavily-armed works have been erected at an average distance of 1000 yards from each other, the total length of this fortified enceinte being nearly six miles. The view in our Artist's sketch has a precise indication of these breastworks and of the tents of several Turkish encampments near them. The Rustchuk railway station has ceased to be useful to travellers, but it is still conspicuous on the bank of the river. The Russian intrenchments lie between Giurgevo and the village of Slobosia, and are within a mile of the river front of Rustchuk, and not more than 2000 yards from the powder magazine. The British and other foreign Consulates have been removed to Varna.

The Emperor Alexander has issued a lengthy proclamation to the Bulgarian people, inviting them to rally under the protection of mighty Russia, which has already won for the Greeks, the Roumanians, and the Servians a condition of political independence, having delivered them from the Turkish yoke.

The Servian Parliament, styled the Skuptschina, has reassembled at Belgrade, and Prince Milan has made them an ambiguous speech, but it is expected that they will resolve on a proclamation similar to that adopted by the Roumanian Legislature.

The war in Asia has been conducted with greater activity, on the Turkish side, than in the Danubian provinces. After failing in repeated attacks on Batoum, which the Turks have successfully defended, the Russian assailants have withdrawn, for a time, and the Russian army which was besieging Kars finds itself unsupported on the right flank. Its left flank has also experienced more than one severe defeat. Battles have taken place at Zewin, between Kars and Erzeroum, in the Soghanli Pass, at Delibaba, and at Karakilissa, so that a retreat of the Russians, to the south-east, in the direction of Bayazid, has been considered needful. The battle at Karakilissa was fought on Sunday week, and the Russian loss is said to have been very great. It is more than doubtful, however, whether Mukhtar Pasha will follow up this advantage with effectual movements in the future course of the campaign. Ismail Pasha, the Governor of Erzeroum, has the credit of the most recent victories. A street view in the city of Erzeroum appears in one of our Engravings.

The embarkation and departure of the Egyptian troops at Alexandria, to join the Sultan's army in Bulgaria, is the subject of an Illustration. The troops consisted of 6000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 800 artillery, with two batteries of Krupp guns, under command of Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive. They were embarked in fifteen vessels of different classes, escorted by four Turkish ironclads. Among the other War Sketches, not yet particularly noticed, in this week's Publication, is that of a Russian regiment of Cossacks, or irregular cavalry, levied from the Mohammedan tribes in the Caucasus. This regiment was at first led, with other Russian troops, into Roumania, but has since been rejected from service in the present campaign, as its fidelity seemed to be doubtful. The breaking up of its camp at Fratesti, and the men starting to march to the nearest railway station, when they went back to Russia, may thus be understood by the reader. The conflict between Russian batteries and a Turkish gun-boat at Maratin, below Rustchuk, is another incident of the war; but we may now expect to hear of more important events.

The British Mediterranean squadron has been sent to Besika Bay, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, where it arrived last Tuesday.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great annual review was held on Sunday afternoon, and the weather being fine, it was witnessed by an immense crowd. Marshal MacMahon was attended by a numerous staff of French and foreign officers, and he was cordially greeted on making his appearance in front of the tribune, where the Duchess of Magenta, all the Ministers, a great number of Senators, and almost the whole diplomatic body were seated. The march past is said to have shown remarkable improvement on former years. An order of the day has been addressed by Marshal MacMahon to the troops who took part in the review. After congratulating them upon their bearing, he says that they understand their duties, and that he relies upon them to defend the dearest interests of the country. He is sure, he adds, that they will aid him to maintain respect for Government and law in fulfilment of his mission, which he will discharge to the end.

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects in which he explains that the action of Marshal MacMahon on June 16 was taken in order to prevent political and social disorganisation and to check the country in the fatal downward course upon which it had entered. The Marshal wishes the Conservatives of all parties to support him at the approaching elections, and the Prefects are to enlighten public opinion, so that the electors may know what candidates support and what candidates oppose the Government. They will thus assist Marshal MacMahon in the duty he has assumed of "saving France, despite the faults of parties."

Another batch of prefectural changes was gazetted on Wednesday. Seven Prefects, four General Secretaries, ten Sub-Prefects, and sixteen Prefectural Councillors leave their posts, eight of these thirty-seven resigning, four doing so involuntarily, and fifteen being dismissed. Their successors, for the most part, served under the Empire or the former De Broglie Cabinet.

Measures of repression continue to be reported. The police have arrested Señor Zorrilla, an ex-Prime Minister of Spain, on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish Government.

BELGIUM.

The Senate has passed, by a majority of fifty votes, a bill for the prevention of frauds at elections.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the German Emperor, on his way to Gastein, where he proposes to spend a few weeks, will meet the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg.

Prince Bismarck left Kissingen at noon on Saturday for Berlin. He was loudly cheered by a large crowd gathered at the railway station to witness his departure. The Russian Chancellor arrived at Berlin on Sunday morning. He had an interview, lasting several hours, with the Crown Prince, and afterwards conferred with the Russian and Italian Ambassadors. He left on Monday for Schoenhausen, his ancestral seat, whence he returned to Berlin, and then he started for Friedrichsruhe, his Lauenburg estate. Prince Bismarck's health is greatly improved.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the debate on the Government policy on the Eastern Question was brought to a close on Saturday last. A petition presented by the county of Somozy in favour of maintaining the integrity of Turkey was referred to the Government.

The interests of Austria have received another authoritative exposition. In the Austrian Parliament last week the Minister-President, Prince Auersperg, made them the theme of a speech which may be regarded as the Austrian countersign of M. Tisza's clear statement. The policy of the Government, the Prince says, is that of neutrality. It sees no need for the mobilisation of the defensive forces. Should events make it necessary to take special steps for the protection of Austrian interests, the Government would still keep itself within the bounds of neutrality. In other words, it would aid neither combatant, even if the movements of the Russian troops should oblige it to occupy Bosnia in self-defence.

GREECE.

In the Cabinet of Deputies on Monday the Minister of Finance submitted a bill authorising him to issue a foreign loan of 20,000,000 drachmas, at the price of seventy-five, together with an internal loan to the same amount. The Minister also demanded a credit of 35,000,000 drachmas for armaments. A Royal decree has been issued giving forced currency to the notes of the National and Ionian Banks, in pursuance of the contract concluded by the Greek Government for a loan of 20,000,000 drachmas from those establishments.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has visited Rhode Island, where he has met with a most enthusiastic popular reception.

Wednesday being Independence Day was observed as a general holiday in the United States.

A four-mile race in eight-oared boats between the Harvard and Columbia Universities was rowed last week at Springfield. Harvard won by four lengths.

Several tornadoes are reported to have occurred in the States on Saturday and Sunday last, causing great destruction of life, property, and crops. Sixteen persons were killed in Ohio and Indiana. A train on the Panhandle Railroad, Ohio, was blown from the line and overturned. The storm was also severe near Philadelphia, and one man was killed. Great damage was likewise done in the interior of New York, New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas.

By the arrival of the American papers we have full particulars of the terrible fire which recently destroyed the greater part of the city of St. John, New Brunswick. The details show that the first accounts were in no way exaggerated.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of the colony of New South Wales for the past half year has, according to a Reuter's telegram, amounted to £2,944,066.

The Budget which has been presented to the Parliament of Queensland shows a surplus of £70,000, the revenue of the colony amounting to £1,436,000.

A telegram from Sydney, dated July 3, says:—"The race between Edward Trickett, of the Parramatta river, and Michael Rush, of the Clarence, for the sculling championship of the world, has been won by the former by six lengths. The race was rowed in 26 min. 4 sec. over the champion course on the Parramatta river, a distance of about three miles and a half. By this victory Trickett retains the championship, which he won from Sadler, of England, in June, 1876."

CHINA.

By a telegram from Hong-Kong, dated Wednesday, we learn that the Chinese Government has formally consented to open fresh negotiations for an arrangement with the Treaty Powers of the question of levying the Lekin tax at the Consular Ports on more liberal principles than those established by the Chefoo Convention.

JAPAN.

A telegram received from an official source states that the insurgents have been dispersed, and a portion of them have been driven into the province of Bungo. The telegram says that tranquillity is nearly restored.

An international exhibition of horticultural products has been opened at the Crystal Palace at Oporto.

Serious inundations have occurred in the province of Murcia, in Spain, causing the loss of twenty-two lives.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople brings the news that the Grand Sheriff of Mecca is dead.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G., late Governor of British Guiana, to be Governor of Ceylon.

The King of Hanover, accompanied by his daughter, the Princess Frederica, and attended by a suite of fourteen persons, has left Paris this week for Biarritz.

Intelligence from San Francisco is published in the New York papers stating that a petition has been sent from the Samoan Islands to the British Government to assume the protectorate of the group.

Eleven out of the twelve jurymen engaged in the trial of Henri de Tourville at Botzen have found the accused guilty of the wilful murder of his wife in the Stelvio Pass, and the President passed upon him sentence of death by hanging. Notice of appeal was given.

Universal satisfaction is stated to be now expressed in the Transvaal at the annexation of the country to the British dominions. The new Government has been accepted by all the chiefs, and the taxes are rapidly being paid. In the Cape Parliament the Griqualand West Annexation Bill has passed the second reading.

According to the advices brought by the Volta, which arrived in the Mersey from the West Coast of Africa on Tuesday, it was reported in Dahomey that the King was about to sacrifice 500 human beings as a fetish offering, in consequence of the indemnity demanded by England. At the same time we learn that the King of the Gaboon is dead, and that his successor has liberated his harem, set free his slaves, and abolished human sacrifices.

Mr. Sadler, R.N., the secretary of the Marine Society, writes as follows:—"The extreme kindness of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in inaugurating the Marine Society's new training-ship, Warspite, has relieved the committee from all anxiety with regard to the maintenance of fifty additional boys. The numbers kept under training will now be 250, instead of the former complement of 200, and will be increased to 300 when, through the kindness of friends, sufficient subscriptions flow in."

The first public trial of a steam tramway engine in Ireland took place in Belfast last Saturday, and was a complete success. Attached to the engine was a tram-car, containing the Mayor (Mr. John Preston, J.P.), some members of the Corporation, Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart., Sir James Hamilton, J.P., Sir John Savage, J.P., and a number of other gentlemen.—Steam tram-cars are about to be tried in Dublin, one of the suburban towns commissions (that of Clontarf) having agreed to their use for a line of about four miles long into the city.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, William, to be Incumbent of Temple Normanton, Derbyshire, held with Hasland, by dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Farman, S., Vicar of Harwich; Vicar of St. John's, Colchester.
 Gardner, G. E.; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. James's, Hatcham.
 Govey, D. S.; Consular Chaplain at Marseilles.
 Halcombe, J. J.; Rural Dean of the First Division of the Deanery of Camps.
 Parker, the Hon. Algernon Robert; Rector of Bix, Oxon.
 Trendell, W. H.; Vicar of Worlabye, Lincoln; Vicar of Elsham.
 Upcher, A. R.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Sheffield.—*Guardian*.

On Wednesday the new parish church of Shoreham was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester.

Mr. Spencer Stanhope has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Horsforth, which is to be built from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson.

The Dowager Lady Wolverton has laid the first stone of a church, which will be erected at Beverley, in memory of her son, the late Mr. Richard Glyn. The edifice will cost £8000.

A part of the vast crypt under St. Paul's Cathedral has been formed into a chapel for early morning service, and for any occasions when the choir and the nave may be required for great public celebrations.

A bazaar and fête in aid of the building fund of St. Saviour's Church, Brixton-rise, have been held this week in the grounds of Mr. G. Hopkins, Brixton-rise, under the patronage of the county members for Surrey and other distinguished persons.

The Right Rev. James B. Kelly, Bishop of Newfoundland, who left that place for Liverpool on the 24th ult., has, by his resignation of the see, added another to the already long list of colonial bishops who are now serving English benefices as parochial clergymen.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench have decided that the proceedings taken against the Rev. T. P. Dale, Rector of St. Vedast, in the Court of Arches, are null and void, because the Bishop of London, who sent the representation of the aggrieved parishioners to the Archbishop, is the next patron of the living.

The Bishop of Lichfield has inaugurated a new tower and spire which have been added to the old parish church of Moxley, and which, together with a clock in the tower and a stained-glass window, are the gift of the Wells family as a memorial to the late Mr. Thomas Wells, ironmaster.

The parish church of Llanwnen, Cardiganshire, was reopened by the Bishop of St. David's on the 26th ult., after a careful restoration by Mr. Withers. This is the second church restored by the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Jones, within the last five years.

The preparations for the restoration of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral have been begun. The work already contracted for includes the south half of the front, from the base to the battlements; the estimated cost of this section (without figures) is over £11,000.

The third anniversary of the consecration of St. John the Evangelist, Brownwood Park, Hornsey, was celebrated on Wednesday week, when Mr. Twells, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the western end of the church, which, when completed, will enable the structure to accommodate a thousand persons.

The annual meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held last week at the offices, 4, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross—Bishop Piers Claughton presiding. The report states that since the last annual meeting five lady pensioners have been elected, raising the total number of pensions to ninety-seven, which represents a sum in disbursements equal to £3160. The total income from all sources—including a special donation of £500 and legacies amounting to £1501—was £4725, and the expenditure £4072, carrying forward a balance of £653.

Both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation met on Tuesday. "The Priest in Absolution" was discussed at great length by the Bishops assembled in the Upper House. After a statement by the Archbishop as to the steps he had taken with reference to the Society of the Holy Cross, the Bishop of London moved a resolution requesting his Grace to call the attention of the Lower House to the declaration made by the Bishops four years ago on the subject of the teaching of the Church of England in reference to confession. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. In the Lower House a gravamen on the same subject was presented by the Rev. M. Gibbs. On Wednesday the Ridsdale judgment was discussed in the Upper House; and the subject of confession occupied the Lower House the whole day, a resolution expressing concurrence with the declaration of the Upper House upon that subject being carried by 62 to 6.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The examiners in the final Classical School have issued the following award of honours:—

Class I. Arkle, University; Bonar, Balliol; Bousfield, Lincoln; Bower, New; Brabant, Corpus; Craies, New; De Sausmarez, Corpus; Field, Corpus; Glazebrook, Balliol; Gosset, New; Lankester, Lincoln; Massingham, Balliol; Ritchie, Oriel; Steel, University; Vaughan, Balliol; Whitehead, Trinity.

Class II. Bain, New; Bates, University; Bramwell, Christ Church; Brinton, Christ Church; Brown, New; Chambers, Corpus; Clark, New; Fernandez, Trinity; Hart-Smith, Exeter; Harvey, Magdalen; Herringham, Keble; Just, Corpus; King, Balliol; Leupolt, Brasenose; Lyon, Lincoln; Perry, Keble; Robinson, Exeter; Tatum, Balliol; Thistle, Corpus; Todd, University; Townsend, Keble; Tracey, Lincoln; Wedderburn, Balliol; Wilkinson, Merton.

Class III. Abbott, unattached; Archer, Oriel; Birkett, Trinity; Cade, Christ Church; Copleston, St. John's; Cowles, St. John's; Craven, Worcester; Crouch, Queen's; Deazeley, Merton; Douglas, Keble; Graves, St. John's; Irens, Christ Church; J. R. Keble, Keble; Kennedy, Trinity; Layman, Keble; Leonard, Lincoln; Lowe, Lincoln; Myers, Balliol; Nash, New; Newall, New; Pigot, Oriel; Poole, Christ Church; Puckle, Exeter; Sichel, Balliol; Stedman, Wadham; Stuart, Lincoln; Taylor, Brasenose; Walker, Queen's; Warry, Exeter; Whyte, Oriel; Wills, Balliol.

Class IV. Alleyne, Merton; Barton, Corpus; Evans, Jesus; Hasluck, Queen's; Kirk, Queen's; Lang, unattached; Ross, St. John's; Sayer, Trinity; Thomas, Jesus.

Mr. Henry Whitehead, scholar of Trinity College, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship at that society.

The following elections took place at New College on Saturday to the Scholarship in Mathematics of the annual value of £100, tenable for five years:—Mr. Arthur Buckheim, from the City of London School; to the vacant exhibition, Mr. David Edward Brown, from Harrow School.

Mr. Edward B. Vincent, of Magdalen College School, has been elected to a Mathematical Scholarship at University.

The vacant Demyships at Magdalen have been awarded as follows:—Classical—George Edward Underhill, private tuition; Herbert Walter Cardew, Magdalen College School; Owen George Downard, Shrewsbury School. Mathematical—Alfred Skerington Geden, Wadham. Natural Science—John Frederick Heyes, Liverpool College; Raynsford Valentine Jackson, Clifton College; George Alfred Buckmaster, Christ's Hospital. Proxime accessit, Arthur Molineux Jackson, Magdalen College School, student unattached.

The Hertford College case has been decided by the Queen's Bench Division adversely to the view of the college. The Judges gave their judgments on somewhat different grounds;

Mr. Justice Mellor being of opinion, apparently, that it is not allowable now to found a Church of England endowment; and Mr. Justice Lush basing his judgment rather on the particular terms of the Hertford College Act. But they both arrived at a result adverse to the restriction sought to be set up.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Trinity Hall, H. Bond, B.A., first in the Law Tripos; Chancellor's Legal Medallist, and Members' English Essay Prizeman, 1876, has been elected to a Law Studentship. A. W. W. Dale, second year, L. Crosskey, and F. Rumsey, first year, to Foundation Scholarships of £70 per annum.

The result of the examination for the Tomline Scholarship at Eton College was made known on Tuesday:—Turton, Tomline scholar; Miers, Russell prizeman; Kingdon, K.S., French, K.S., Lowry, K.S., Goodhart, K.S., De Havilland, K.S., select. Junior boys: H. B. Smith, K.S., prizeman; Childers, K.S., Brooke, mi., K.S., Gorst, Broke, Farrer, mi., select.

Speech day at Harrow was celebrated on Thursday in the usual manner, and the event was marked by the opening of a large speech-room built in commemoration of the tercentenary of the school. The building is situated just below the parish church, is in theatre form, with Gothic details, and will seat about 750. The cost has been about £17,000. The prizes were distributed in the new theatre.

Our last week's announcement of the prize-list among first-year's students at University College, London, should have been as follows:—For general proficiency and good conduct: First prize (£30 and £15), W. S. Meyer; second prizes (£20 each), L. H. Edmunds, D. S. McColl, W. D. Ridley.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Eddis, Q.C., in the chair.

Lord Hatherley paid a visit to King's College on Wednesday, and presented the prizes in the department of general literature and science. It was stated that there are about 550 pupils at the school, and 1000 students on the college roll.

"Old Boys' Day" at Blundell's School, Tiverton, was celebrated on Thursday week. In the afternoon a goodly company sat down to dinner at the Palmerston Hotel. Sir John Walrond, Bart., presided. Several speeches were delivered, and hopes were expressed that, under the new scheme which has just been passed for the government of the school, "Old Blundell's" might take the position of the leading educational institution for the county of Devon. In the evening a ball took place at the Athenæum. Friday was the "speech day," when the Earl of Devon presided.

The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple have awarded four Scholarships of 100 guineas each, as follows:—viz.:—International Law and Constitutional Law: Charles Francis Cagney, of the University of London, B.A. Common and Criminal Law: Thomas Francis Byrne, of Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. Equity: Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, of the University of London. Real and Personal Property: Thomas Baynes.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the successful candidates at the examination for Naval Cadetships:—

Angel H. Freeman, Lord F. G. Osborne, C. H. Askwith, W. J. W. Steward, F. J. Patteson, J. H. Robertson, L. E. Power, B. A. Cator, A. R. C. Warren, C. R. A. C. Foot, E. S. Fitzherbert, R. E. R. Benson, D. F. Robinson, C. L. Cust, R. J. S. Home, C. J. T. Dormer, S. G. Maxwell, R. E. Wemyss, G. W. Hillyard, Mark E. F. Kerr, C. F. Lambert, A. P. James, W. L. Grant, F. J. Board, A. T. Taylor, R. J. Prendergast, the Hon. G. A. Hardinge, R. B. B. England, H. Thompson, Ralph Huddleston, A. C. Lowry, F. J. H. Booth, Morgan Singer, T. S. Gooch, J. R. Hargreaves, S. C. Weigall, H. S. Grant, W. G. C. Walter, E. N. Hale, R. G. L. Tottenham, W. C. Beston, R. K. Arbuthnot, J. W. C. Stracey, P. M. Stewart, A. H. Ozzard, R. A. Maude.

The following have been elected to Scholarships at Clifton College. For Classics: C. Cookson, Harrison, Newbolt, H. C. Cookson, Nash, A. Baker, Horne and Belfield, from Mr. Austin's, Cheltenham. For Classics and Mathematics: Heath, Jose, and Rogers, from Honiton School. For Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science: Shaen. For Mathematics: Wilson, from Mr. Horman's, Leeds; Newham, from Mr. Bower's, Cantor; and Cooper, from Mr. Summer's, Ramsgate. For Natural Science: Baker, from Millington's Hospital, Shrewsbury.

On June 21 the annual recitation of speeches and distribution of prizes at Repton took place. The school is now in its 320th year, but may be said to have renewed the vigour of its youth, having been reconstituted a first grade school under the Endowed Schools Act.

The North London Collegiate and Camden Endowed Schools for Girls held their annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week. Augustus F. Perkins, Esq., Master of the Brewers' Company, was in the chair. The report stated that there were 854 girls in attendance in the two schools. It was hoped that on the next occasion of meeting for the distribution of prizes they would occupy their own hall in the new buildings about to be erected in the Camden-road. At the examinations external to the school the following honours had been gained:—Nine candidates had passed the "Examination for Women" in the University of London, four in honours, and five in the first class. Sixty-seven had passed the Cambridge local examinations in December last—viz., twenty-four seniors and forty-three juniors. Miss Burstall, being the highest on the list, was entitled to the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 for three years, tenable at Girton College, Cambridge; and Miss Pailthorpe also obtained a scholarship of £100 per annum at Girton. These schools, which were founded in 1850 by the present head mistress, Miss Buss, were endowed a few years ago by the Brewers' Company, under a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commission. The Clothworkers' Company have made a grant of £2000 towards the erection of a hall, and other benefactions have been granted by various companies and individuals for the founding of scholarships and other purposes.

Mr. R. P. Brereton, M.A., has been appointed to the second mastership of Oundle School.

At a meeting of the committee of the Royal Naval Female School held on Wednesday to elect eight candidates to fill vacancies the following were the successful ones:—Miss Khabbè, Miss Bigley, Miss Bennett, Miss Drury, Miss Houghton, Miss Bouchier, Miss Galsworthy, and Miss Allen.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided on Tuesday evening at the presentation of prizes to the successful candidates in connection with the Islington Youths' Institute. The society is open for seven months in the year, when classes in various subjects are held and special prizes offered in each division.

The first meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Liberal Associations was held at Birmingham on Monday. Mr. William Harris was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. F. Schnadhorst, secretary of the Federation. Sub-committees were appointed for organization, finance, and publishing. A subscription list was read, and resolutions were passed providing for the special action of the Federation under certain contingencies.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, never assumed a more charming aspect than during the annual fête on Wednesday night. Illuminations were tastefully arranged along the promenades, upon the water, and clustered here and there among the foliage. The principal point of attraction was, of course, the long and wide promenade leading up to the glass structure containing the most delicate botanical gems. Along each side of this were rows of gas globes, which threw a brilliant light upon the company grouped upon the banks and promenading to and fro. In one large tent some floral dinner-table decorations of exquisite and varied design also formed an object of attraction. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards, the Coldstreams, and the Royal Artillery played during the evening. Shortly after eleven Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck, with a numerous suite, arrived, and were conducted by the council to a dais in front of the glass building. At this moment large blue lights appeared at every point among the trees and upon every prominent part of the ground, producing a very striking effect. The Royal party stayed till nearly midnight, when the company rapidly dispersed. The Chinese Ambassadors were conspicuous among the company.

A meeting of the fruit and flower committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the society's gardens at South Kensington. In connection with the meeting, there was also an exhibition of fruit and flowers, which were placed in the centre conservatory.

The rose show at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday was a brilliant success. There were 278 entries, and the competitors represented many counties and several important towns. Norfolk and Hereford, Oxford and Cambridge, Southern and Midland Counties, and secluded parsonages and quiet country residences made excellent contributions, and amateurs vied successfully with leading professional exhibitors.

The National Rose Society, numbering in its muster-roll nearly all the distinguished amateur and professional growers in the country, held its first show on Wednesday in St. James's Great Hall, when a most excellent collection of cut roses was arranged for exhibition under the skilful management of Mr. W. Newman. The Rev. Canon Hole (president of the society) took part in the task of judging. Among the exhibitors Messrs. Paul and Son were chiefly successful, taking six first prizes. In addition to the prizes, amounting to £200, given by the society, Messrs. Cranston and Co. offered a fifty-guinea challenge-cup for amateurs for forty-eight distinct roses, single trusses, and this was gained by Mr. Jowitt, of Hereford.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the late exhibition of the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society took place on Tuesday in Lansdowne-gardens, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill. The prizes were distributed by Lady Edith Ashley, who was accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the vice-presidents. The money prizes varied from 1s. 6d. to £1, and the miscellaneous prizes included pictures, watering-pots, and flower-stands. The recipients were of all ages, not the least observable being an old soldier.

The annual flower show in connection with the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the Working Classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, took place on the same day, by permission of Dean Stanley, in the College Green, Great College-street, and in the evening the prizes to the successful exhibitors were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury. After the distribution the noble Earl said he was confident that among the subordinate features of education there was not one which tended more to refinement, to elevate the taste, and to reduce the coarseness and brutality of many of the poorer classes than the culture of flowers. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress visited the exhibition.

The Kentish suburban parishes, Greenwich, Deptford, Blackheath, and Charlton, have had their flower shows during the last two weeks, or have commenced preparations for them. Blackheath enjoyed a splendid floral entertainment on June 20 and 21, in the grounds of Mr. Penn, at Lee Park. The Charlton show, a very pretty one, took place at East Combe Park, by permission of Mr. Millington, one day last week. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was a good "working-people's flower show" in the school-rooms of Christ Church, East Greenwich. The principal Greenwich flower show, however, that of the parishes of St. Alphege and St. Mary, is fixed for the week after next. The Deptford window flower show took place on Tuesday.

Lord Gifford, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, has consented to preside over the Jurisprudence Department, and the Lord Advocate over the Repression of Crime Section, at the ensuing Social Congress at Aberdeen.

The Manchester City Council has sanctioned a proposal of the waterworks committee for the purchase of Thirlmere, one of the Cumberland lakes, and the conveyance of water from it to Manchester by an aqueduct one hundred miles long. The works will occupy seven years in execution. The first instalment will cost £1,700,000, for which sum 50,000,000 gallons of water per day will be impounded. In the discussion of the subject it was stated that the picturesque scenery of the Thirlmere district would be no more interfered with than was that of Loch Katrine by the waterworks of Glasgow.

From Alexandria the correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the work of removing Cleopatra's Needle is proceeding rapidly. Mr. Carter, who will take charge of it on the voyage, has arrived there. Two inscriptions—one in Greek, the other in Latin—have been discovered on the crabs supporting Cleopatra's Needle. They fix the date when the obelisk was erected at Alexandria—the eighth year of Augustus Caesar, by Barbarus, Prefect of Egypt, Pontius engineer. Respecting the removal of this obelisk, the *Globe* remarks as follows:—"A dead weight of two or three hundred tons is no trifle to transport either over land or sea, and it would be very unlikely if all our interest in the huge monolith were suddenly to be quenched by the object of it plunging down to the bottom of the sea. There ought, however, in these days to be no very great risk in an undertaking such as Caligula carried successfully through with a considerably greater weight, though the distance was shorter. Pliny's account of the conveyance of the monument which now stands beneath the shadow of St. Peter's is interesting. A vessel was built especially for the purpose, and nothing, says the historian, ever appeared on the seas more astonishing than this craft. A fir-tree of prodigious size was used in its construction, the thickness of this tree being such that it was as much as four men could do to encircle it with their arms. The vessel conveyed not only the monolith itself, which Fontana estimated to weigh some 440 tons, but the blocks also, which were to serve as a base for it. The ship was ballasted by 120,000 bushels of lentils. The obelisk having been safely conveyed to Rome, no further use afloat seems to have been conceived for the vessel; and, according to Suetonius, when the Emperor Claudius was constructing the harbour of Ostia he sunk this Roman Great Eastern in order to make a foundation for one of his piers."

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Russian Bridge.

Ghetchet.

Matchin Canal.

Town of Matchin.



VIEW FROM BRAILA OF THE DANUBE, WITH THE RUSSIAN MILITARY BRIDGE PARTLY CONSTRUCTED TO GHETCHET, THE MATCHIN CANAL, AND TOWN OF MATCHIN.

B

A

A

B

A

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C

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B

B



A. Turkish Intrenchments and Bunkers.

B. Tents of Turkish Encampments.

C. Railway Station, at the Water's Edge.

RUSTCHUK, FROM GIURGEVO.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Lord Derby satisfied Lord Stanley of Alderley yesterday week that Colonel Wellesley, with the Russian army of the Danube, and Sir Arnold Kemball, with the army of Mukhtar Pasha in Armenia, would probably in the ordinary course of things report home any cases of violence committed on either side. The rest of the brief sitting was occupied in reading the third time and passing the Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill, in passing through Committee a bill for improving a densely populated quarter of London (Great Wild-street), and in advancing various other measures a stage.

Their Lordships were on Monday engaged in purely formal business. Earl Beauchamp obtained leave to bring in a bill for the inclosure of land in Barrowden, South Luffenham, and North Luffenham, Rutlandshire, and at Riccall, in the county of York, the Chairman of Committees urging, however, that the local inquiries should be promptly completed. This bill was read the first time; the Trade Marks Bill passed through Committee; and the Public Works Loans, Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries, and the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Belper Union, &c.) Bill, were read the third time and passed.

Earl Granville elicited from Lord Derby on Tuesday that the statement which had appeared in the papers was correct that orders had been given to the British fleet to leave the Piræus, at which it had been stationed, and to return to the station it occupied last year at Besika Bay. The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill was then brought up for second reading by the Marquis of Salisbury, who expressed a hope that the question would be settled this year by the passing of the measure. Lord Colchester moved that legislation on the subject would be premature unless preceded by an inquiry into the working of the system at present in vogue at the Universities. This amendment was opposed by Lord Carlingford, who was in favour of the bill, with certain amendments. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Camperdown, and Viscount Midleton having also supported the principle of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury having replied, the amendment was negatived, and the bill read the second time. The Earl of Harrowby wishing to know whether the boundary line between Turkey and Persia had been definitively settled, Lord Derby explained, with his habitual precision, that from 1847 to 1875 the representatives of Persia and Turkey had been engaged in considering the question, and that English and Russian arbitrators had been appointed with the consent of each Power, but that both the Porte and Persia had acted upon the Oriental principle of doing nothing to-day which might be put off for a month or a year, and consequently no agreement had yet been come to on the subject, though the negotiations might be resumed at any time. The Foreign Secretary further assured their Lordships that her Majesty's Government were fully aware of the extreme importance of preventing the outbreak of a war between Persia and Turkey, and would lose no favourable opportunity of endeavouring to prevent so great a misfortune.

No business of very great importance occupied their Lordships at their sitting on Thursday. Lord O'Hagan withdrew his bill regarding imbecile, lunatic, and other afflicted classes in Ireland, on an intimation being given by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon that the Government were about to propose a Committee of Inquiry on the whole subject. The New Forest Bill was under consideration up to the time of their rising.

COMMONS.

Long sittings have been the order of the day and night. Indeed, linked dulness was so long drawn out on one occasion that hon. members went home with the milk in the morning. The amount of work transacted, however, has been in an inverse proportion to the duration of the sittings. On Thursday week, for example, when the subjects enumerated in our last Number had been exhausted, there ensued a deluge of words on two Indian questions ere the Chancellor of the Exchequer could secure a much-needed vote on account. The first Indian topic had reference to the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India with respect to Mr. Leeds, the magistrate who is said to have treated as a common assault a fatal assault made by Mr. Fuller on his native servant. Mr. Lowe brought the matter before the House in the shape of a motion:—

That the power of the Crown to remove Judges of the High Courts of India, who hold their office during her Majesty's pleasure, ought to be exercised on the same principles as if they held their office during good behaviour, and not otherwise.

Sir George Campbell gave the House the benefit of his Indian experience on the subject; and the Solicitor-General, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Forsyth, spoke in defence of the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch; to the tenour of which Sir Henry James was opposed; whilst Mr. Herschell, in the course of a brief speech characteristically clear, just, and discriminating, suggested that if the Government believed that the treatment of these assault cases was becoming a matter for serious consideration they could have interfered much more effectually and less dangerously by calling the attention of the magistracy to the subject generally without reference to any particular case. Mr. Lowe did not persevere with his motion. Mr. Lyon Playfair next objected to the new regulations reducing the maximum age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service from twenty-one to nineteen. His chief argument against the new regulations was that they practically excluded candidates prepared at the Scotch Universities, the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, and similar institutions in London. But Lord George Hamilton denied that this would be the effect of the fresh regulations, which had only been sanctioned by the Marquis of Salisbury after mature deliberation. A few other hon. members having relieved their minds on the subject, this matter likewise dropped. A fruitless discussion, originated by Mr. Rylands and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed on the expediency of taking votes on account for the Civil Service at so late a period of the Session. Eventually (despite a motion by Mr. Butt to reduce the sum by £316,750, simply to elicit further explanation of the vote) £1,327,930 was granted for the Civil Service.

Mr. Trevelyan yesterday week strengthened his case for the extension of the borough franchise to counties by presenting several petitions in favour of his motion. One was from about 30,000 persons in Kent and Sussex. Another was from 22,678 members and friends of the National Reform Union. Yet another was from 10,111 members of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in the Oxford district. The resolutions subsequently moved by the hon. member, and supported by an able speech enforcing the anomalies of the existing electoral arrangements, were as follow:—

1. That, in the opinion of this House, it would be desirable to adopt a uniform Parliamentary franchise for borough and county constituencies.
2. That it would be desirable to so redistribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body.

The most noteworthy features of the debate that followed may be briefly summed up. Sir Charles Dilke dealt in a masterly way with the figures which he marshalled to attack the inconsistencies of the present distribution of political

power in town and in country. Mr. Smollett, in opposing the resolutions, endeavoured to introduce a Peregrine Pickleish tone into the discussion. Of the members of the late Government who spoke on the subject, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and the Marquis of Hartington cordially favoured the proposed equalisation of the franchise; but Mr. Goschen resisted it, inasmuch as rural cottagers, who too often had to end their days as paupers, were not yet prepared to use the trust wisely. On the other hand, one Conservative member, Mr. Serjeant Spinks, believed that the extension of household suffrage to the counties, instead of endangering the stability of our institutions, would be the best means of supporting them. Speaking for the Ministry, Mr. E. Stanhope and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stoutly opposed the Resolutions, the latter repudiating the doctrine that every citizen had a right to vote, and urging that the time was not opportune for taking into consideration the question of redistribution of seats. On a division, Mr. Trevelyan's Resolutions were rejected by 276 against 220 votes. Mr. Lowe, as well as Mr. Goschen, voted with the majority; but, to counterbalance their defection, it may be mentioned that both Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington (the latter for the first time) recorded their votes in favour of the Resolutions.

The sitting which began before four o'clock on Monday afternoon and did not end till a quarter past seven on Tuesday morning was memorable not only for its extraordinary length, but also for the determined opposition offered by a small knot of members (mostly Milesian) to the progress of Government business. Much valuable time was taken up, as usual, in the consideration of a variety of questions, from Colonel Wellesley's reconciliation with the Grand Duke Nicholas to the necessity of encouraging mounted riflemen and of paying the medical officers of the Army and Militia better. Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. On the vote of £27,500 for the administration of military law, Sir C. O'Loughlin held the existing law to be a disgrace to the principles of justice; but the vote was agreed to after Mr. Gathorne Hardy had promised that next Session a Committee should be appointed to consider the question. Thereafter the following votes were granted without inordinate discussion:—£243,300 for the medical establishment, £534,000 for militia pay, £74,000 for yeomanry cavalry, and £468,700 for the volunteers. Then came the tug of war. On the Chairman submitting the vote of £132,000 for the Army reserve force, Mr. O'Connor Power intervened with the first of a long series of motions for reporting progress. There were 8 for and 128 against the motion. In face of the overwhelming majority against this little band of obstructives, they kept on dividing, either that progress might be reported, or that the Chairman should leave the chair. Mr. Whalley, one of the minority, objected to the vote being taken at so late an hour. The objections of the Hibernian obstructives it would not be so easy to state. One after the other Ministers retired; and the prolonged contest was not brought to a close till after the seventeenth division, when, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, a count-out took place at a quarter-past seven on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday afternoon the House resumed, and Mr. Blake, with the memory of the morning struggle still fresh, announced his intention of calling attention to a reported speech in which Mr. Parnell was said to have publicly alluded to the success of the obstructive policy he had adopted this Session. Replying to Mr. Fortescue Harrison, who asked whether it would not be advisable to rescind the rule which prevents opposed business being taken after half-past twelve, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was cheered when he stated his opinion that it would be well, "after recent events," to reconsider the whole subject. In answer to an interpellation from Mr. W. E. Forster as to whether it was true the British Fleet had been ordered to Besika Bay, Sir Stafford Northcote said, "Yes, Sir; it is quite true." Mr. Whalley having given notice of a motion bearing upon the question of the late sitting, the debate on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was resumed by Mr. R. Smyth, but the bill was talked out by the Irish members objecting to the measure. Earl Percy's motion, and Mr. Pease's amendment, both advocating inquiry into the operation of the Vaccination Act, were negatived by 106 to 56 votes; and the House was counted out whilst Mr. Whalley was animadverting on "The Priest in Absolution."

On Wednesday Mr. Whalley made a fruitless attempt to reopen "The Priest in Absolution" question; Mr. O'Sullivan's Irish Union Justices Bill was rejected by a majority of 142; Mr. W. Egerton's Divine Worship Facilities Bill was read the second time, by 94 against 78; and a few new bills were introduced, and others advanced a stage.

The House on Thursday presented a remarkably animated and excited appearance, in consequence of a general impression that what was called "an Irish row" was impending. The members thronged in in considerable groups and in quick succession some time before the regular hour of meeting, and when the Speaker's Chaplain proceeded to offer up the prescribed prayer there was a most edifying body of pious worshippers present to assist in the devotional exercise. After the disposal of a great number of questions on the paper, none of which presented any features of general interest or importance, Mr. Puleston rose to make an inquiry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of which he gave him private notice. Proceeding to preface his question by alluding to the obstructive conduct of certain members on the occasion of the recent extraordinary late sitting, he was interrupted by Mr. Callan, who appealed to the Speaker as to whether such observations were in order. The Speaker having ruled that no question involving a matter of argument was then admissible, Mr. Puleston simply asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to afford him an opportunity of submitting a motion having for its object to limit the rights of members to propose the adjournment of the House, or that the Chairman in Committees should report progress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, said that the Government had for some time been earnestly considering what steps it would be desirable to take in the direction of revising the rules of the House, so as to meet the altered circumstances under which their discussions were carried on. It would, he observed, be affectation in him to ignore the recent scenes which had taken place, and the obstructions offered to the progress of business. He would, however, deprecate any changes being discussed under a feeling of annoyance or irritation, or with reference to the conduct of individual members. Nevertheless, the Government felt that some change was necessary in their rules, but he advised that they should go on as at present this Session; and the Government would consult with the Speaker and the officials of the House as to what alterations of the rules and orders might be desirable. Mr. Whalley wished to offer a personal explanation, and was proceeding to comment on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Whalley made two more attempts to resume his observations, the Speaker as often interposing. The right hon. gentleman at length intimated to the member for Peterborough that unless he submitted to the ruling of the Chair it would be necessary to submit his conduct to the judgment of

the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the ruling of the Speaker. Mr. Whalley once more rose and moved the adjournment of the House; whereupon the Speaker said, as the hon. gentleman altogether disregarded the injunctions of the Chair, he should, unless the House thought otherwise, call upon the next hon. gentleman who had a question to put to rise in his place. Mr. Jenkins then asked whether the notice of motion placed on the paper by Mr. Blake relative to the speeches made by Mr. Parnell ought not to be taken before the orders of the day as a matter of privilege. The Speaker pointed out that, as the speeches referred to were made, one in April and the other on June 20, they could not in point of time be treated as urgent nor as a question of privilege. Sir W. Lawson gave notice that to-morrow he would ask whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any objection to inform the House with what object her Majesty's Government had ordered the British fleet to Besika Bay. Mr. Blake wished to know whether it was competent to him to ask that his motion as to Mr. Parnell should be at once taken as a question of privilege. Mr. Parnell said if the House desired that he should make explanations as to his two speeches, he had no desire to stand in its way. The Speaker said that it would be irregular to discuss the motion unless the House decided to give the hon. gentleman the opportunity. Mr. Blake then moved that his motion be at once considered as a question of privilege. Mr. Newdegate inquired whether the hon. gentleman was serious in making his motion. The matter, however, was suddenly put a stop to by the fact of Lord Mandeville (on the invitation of the Speaker), the newly-elected member for Huntingdon, presenting himself at the table to take the oath. The subject introduced by Mr. Blake was not renewed. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the remaining Army Estimates were agreed to with unexpected celerity. On the resumption of the House the Indian Loan Bill, upon the motion for its second reading, occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Fawcett, in a speech of considerable length, argued against the expediency of raising a loan in this country on the security of the revenues of India for so large a sum as was provided for by this bill; but at no time was there more than about a score of members to appreciate the hon. gentleman's oratory. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

NEW BOOKS.

A very fascinating portion of a most attractive subject is handled in the second volume of the *History of French Literature*, by Henri Van Laun (Smith, Elder, and Co.), in which the work is carried on "from the classical Renaissance until the end of the reign of Louis XIV." To what appetite it will be sufficient to give a brief description of the intellectual feast set before the reader. The Jesuits, the discouragement they offered to the study of the Bible, and the encouragement they afforded to classical learning, are the matters which first have to be digested; Boucher and the other ferocious "preachers of the League," "the advocates of the League," and the "adversaries of the League," are duly served up; and then, after a few preliminary remarks, we are in the thick of sheer literature. Ronsard and his followers are passed in review; Malherbe, the reformer or titular reformer of his native tongue, with his opponents and followers, or some of them, is duly noticed; there are a few observations upon "the theatre of the Renaissance," and after reading a page or two about "Jodelle and his friends," and about the failure which attended the revival of the classical drama, we reach the epoch of Corneille and "The Cid." Then the old, familiar, but never vulgar or repellent, names come fast and thick—D'Aubigné, Brantôme, Pascal, De Sévigné, Scudéry, Richelieu, the founder of the French Academy, Molière, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, De Retz, Boileau, Racine, Bossuet, Fénelon, Massillon, Saurin, La Bruyère, La Mothe-Guyon, Saint-Simon, and other stars. And we go over again, without any sense of weariness, the story of the Hôtel de Rambouillet and the literary coteries. Though meagreness may still be said to be the characteristic of this volume, as it was of the former, yet it is almost certain that there is no other work from which the English student of French literature could pick up so much information so pleasantly, in so small a compass, and at so slight a cost of time; and it may be that considerations of space constrained the author to be sparing of his treasures. The author is so able and has been so recently at his work that one would not like to pit one's own fading reminiscences against his fresh researches, but memory certainly suggests that Corneille began his literary career as Richelieu's hack, and that the author of "The Cid," so far from having suffered in his last days from "a painful consciousness of the decline of his genius," considered that he was the victim of fashion, and actually appealed, in verse, to the King to re-set the fashion in a Corneillian direction. However, unless some passage has been unconsciously overlooked, Mr. Van Laun has said nothing of Corneille's apprenticeship, and has represented the great poet as being conscious of his deterioration; so that the reminiscences alluded to are perhaps illusive. With the eloquent eulogium Mr. Van Laun passes upon Corneille most readers must sympathise, and they must also acknowledge the great interest of the whole work and its use as an incentive towards a more profound study of the subject, and also as a book of ready reference.

The fifth volume of the "Cabinet Edition," the small form in which Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" (William Blackwood and Son) is published, makes almost an unfair demand upon the time of him who has simply to notify its publication; for, though he may have read the whole of its contents in days gone by, he finds that when he has once taken it up and dipped into its pages he has more difficulty in laying it down again than the few gallant "heavies" had in charging into the middle and cutting their way out of the multitudinous Russian cavalry on the memorable day of Balaclava. For it is chiefly with that battle that the volume is occupied, with the charges of the "heavy brigade" and the "light brigade" successively; and, what with the absorbing interest of the scene itself and what with the style in which Mr. Kinglake describes it, there is no tearing oneself away from the pages. It is computed "that, from the moment when General Scarlett began his charge to the one when the Russian mass broke, the time was about eight minutes;" but for more than eight times eight minutes will he remain buried in the volume whoever commences a perusal of the narrative. And yet the best advice that can be given to him who has read it is to read it again, and to him who has not read it to read it without delay. Of the deplorable misunderstandings, heartburnings, bickerings, and even legal processes connected with the brilliant exploit of the "light brigade" it is enough to remark that, whatever view may be taken of the right and the wrong, Mr. Kinglake seems to have done all that was in his power to let his readers form their own opinion, though he may appear to have more personal regard for the character of Lord Lucan than for that of Lord Cardigan. And not only is a historian human, but every historian is bound to make his estimate of the personages of his history.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sport at Stockbridge last week was as good as ever, and the successes of the veteran John Day on his own ground were very popular; indeed, from the number of horses at present under his care, there may soon be a revival of old times at Danebury, when the "hoops" swept all before them. Seven two-year-olds ran for the Mottisfont Stakes, of whom Strathfleet was made favourite. It will be remembered that she cut up badly in the New Stakes at Ascot, for which she was backed very heavily on the strength of a high trial. That was her first appearance in public; and, as so often happens, she did not run within a stone of her best form, which was proved by her clever victory in the Mottisfont. Springfield, Petrarch, and Placida all declined the Stockbridge Cup, which was considered a match between Trappist and Ecossais. The six furlongs proved too far for the latter, and Lollypop was the only one that could make the semblance of a struggle with Trappist. The Troy Stakes was chosen for the debut of Industry, a filly by Hamit—Kalipyge, who cost 1950 gs. as a yearling; and, from the style in which she won, she will probably repay the large outlay. Her stable-companion, Crucifix, a half-sister to Pero Gomez, who made her first appearance in the Hurstbourne Stakes, was not so fortunate, as she could not get a place to Redwing, a filly by Blair Athol—Wheatear, and therefore half-sister to Skylark. Attalus, though giving 8lb. to the winner, was only beaten a neck for second place, and quite maintained his reputation.

The presence of the Prince of Wales gave additional éclat to the Newmarket July Meeting; but the heavy rain on the opening day was most unwelcome. And we cannot say much for the racing, the main feature of the first two days being the singular fact that in four of the "single combats" unfortunate backers laid 9 to 4 on the loser. A capital field of nine contested the July Stakes; and among them were Pacific, an own brother to Atlantic, The Spark, and Insulaire—three highly-tried "darkies." Strathfleet and Industry were the best of the public performers, and the former won so easily that the disgrace of her Ascot defeat is quite wiped out. The eleven races on Wednesday were, on the whole, singularly uninteresting. Redwing, who, we regret to hear, is not quite sound in her wind, made a fearful example of the trio opposed to her in the Exeter Stakes; and the combined efforts of Lollypop, Ecossais, and Trappist could never even extend Springfield in the July Cup. Well might Mr. Houldsworth decline an offer of £15,000 for his nonpareil; and a match between this second Prince Charlie and Petrarch over the Rowley Mile would create the most intense excitement. The Beaufort Stakes fell to Mr. Sanford's Start, the success of the plucky American being wonderfully popular.

The sales of blood stock during the July week are gradually increasing in importance, and during the present week Mr. Tattersall has been busily occupied both morning and evening. Proceedings on Tuesday were very quiet, but on the following day Mr. Gee's yearlings created great competition. We do not give the average obtained, as several were supposed to be virtually bought in, a proceeding which occasioned some dissatisfaction. An own sister to Levant, by Adventurer—Repulse (1350 gs.), a filly by Winslow—Formosa (1550 gs.), a colt by Cecrops—Light (1850 gs.), and a filly by Scottish Chief—Virtue (1600 gs.), and therefore an own sister to Grace, made the best prices. In the evening Mr. Waring's yearlings proved the great attraction, and the nine sold produced the grand average of 576 gs. This was mainly due to a magnificent son of Adventurer and Atonement. The produce of the latter mare invariably win races, and, after a spirited contest, Lord Hardwicke had to give 2450 gs. for the colt.

All the cricket interest of the last few days has been centred on the two matches between the Gentlemen and Players, and, as is almost invariably the case, the former have obtained the advantage. The first contest, which took place at the Oval, was drawn. Everything was in favour of the bat; and the scores in the first innings of each side were so remarkable that we give them in full:—

PLAYERS.		GENTLEMEN.	
Lockwood, c Walker, b Gilbert ...	97	W. G. Grace, c Morley, by Mycroft ...	29
Shrewsbury, c Lyttelton, b Strachan ...	78	A. P. Lucas, run out ...	44
Ulyett, c Lyttelton, b Patterson ...	15	J. M. Cotterill, run out ...	59
Selby, c Lucas, b Strachan ...	70	A. J. Webbe, b Ulyett ...	0
Jupp, c and b W. G. Grace ...	26	A. N. Hornby, c Jupp, b Mycroft ...	141
Jeff, c Lyttelton, b Lucas ...	19	Hon. A. Lyttelton, hit wkt, b Lockwood ...	63
Wild, c Lyttelton, b Lucas ...	51	W. S. Patterson, c Selby, b Barratt ...	23
Emmett, not out ...	0	W. R. Gilbert, c Mycroft, b Barratt ...	5
Barratt, c Lyttelton, b Patterson ...	27	G. F. Grace, c Jupp, b Barratt ...	8
Morley, run out ...	0	I. D. Walker, not out ...	10
Mycroft, run out ...	4	G. Strachan, c and b Barratt ...	19
B 9, 1-b 7, w 2 ...	18	B 14, 1-b 3, w 2 ...	19
Total ...	405	Total ...	427

The heavy rain which has fallen recently produced an entire change of affairs at Lord's at the beginning of the week, and the Gentlemen won a very exciting match by one wicket, thanks mainly to the bowling of Mr. Patterson, who took seven wickets, and the batting of Mr. J. M. Cotterill (92). On the other side, Daft (64 and 18), Jupp (23 and 41), and Emmett (not out, 47), did best. We must not omit to mention that Mr. A. J. Webbe caught no less than six of the Players in their second innings.

The Midland Counties Archery Meeting, at Leamington, concluded on Thursday week, and the prizes, amounting to upwards of 100 gs., were presented to the winners at the Regent's Hotel. The ladies who won the greatest gross score prizes were—first, Mrs. Piers Legh; second, Miss Legh; third, Mrs. Acklom; fourth, Mrs. Kinnahan; fifth, Mrs. Butt. Miss Hollins took the prize for the greatest number of golds, 20. The winners of the greatest gross score prizes for gentlemen were—first, Major Fisher; second, Mr. Elliott; third, Mr. Palliaret. In the handicap shooting yesterday week Mrs. Ley Rooke won the first prize, Mrs. Fisher the second, and Miss G. Roch the third. The gentlemen winners were—Mr. Nesham first, Mr. Foote second.

At the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta last week the members of the London R.C. continued their winning career, and secured six out of the eight events set for decision. Eyre and Hastie, undoubtedly the champion pair of the season, again proved too good for Smith and Playford; and, in the absence of Edwardes-Moss, who is reserving himself for the Wingfield, A. H. Grove had an easy task in the Senior Sculls.

Those old opponents, Jones and Johnson, once more met for the swimming championship of England on Monday evening last, the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge. The pair swam twice over this course last year, and on each occasion Jones won very easily, so, on Monday, odds of 3 to 1 were freely offered on him, and though, as usual, he started badly, he led by three yards at the Star and Garter, and finally reached the winning post fully eighty yards in advance of Johnson.

The Prince of Wales has graciously intimated his intention of becoming patron of the forthcoming Thames International Regatta, to be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month, under the auspices of the Duke of Teck, Lord Londesborough, the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, and an influential committee, comprising the most popular amateur oarsmen on

the Thames:—Mr. F. S. Gulston (Captain of the London Rowing Club), Mr. J. Hastie (Captain of the Thames Rowing Club), and Mr. Brooks (Captain of the West London Rowing Club). Sir Thomas White has presented a valuable piece of plate as first prize for the amateur eights; and the Lord Mayor has courteously acceded to the request of Captain Pelly, the chairman of the committee, to present the prizes at the Mansion House on the Monday following the regatta. The leading scullers of England, both amateur and professional, are expected to compete; and, should an American four (tempted by the £300 prize) cross the Atlantic, there is little doubt that the Thames International Regatta will bring the rowing season to a brilliant close. It should be added that entries must be made to Mr. James Leith, honorary secretary, 85, Gracechurch-street, on or before July 16.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Bank directors decided on Thursday to reduce the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

A highly-finished engraving, entitled "The Goddess Flora," by T. L. Atkinson, after the picture by the late Valentine Bromley, has been issued by Mr. McLean.

The annual soirée given to the exhibitors by the President and Council of the Royal Academy was held on Wednesday at Burlington House.

The annual general meeting of the National Training-School for Cookery was held on Monday at the Exhibition-road, South Kensington—the Duke of Westminster presiding.

The Library Committee of the Corporation gave their annual banquet on Monday evening, at the Albion, under the presidency of Mr. Deputy Shephard, chairman of the committee. About sixty gentlemen were present. The chairman said that 220,000 persons visited the Library last year, and this year the number had already reached 120,000.

The Kennel Club's ninth annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall. The entries numbered over 1100, and the show was a marked improvement on those of previous years. The fox-terriers were the most remarkable class. About 200 of these valuable assistants to masters of foxhounds were exhibited.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held yesterday week—the Duke of Manchester, president, in the chair. Sir Henry Barkly, lately Governor of the Cape, was among those present. The report stated that 121 Fellows were elected during the past year, which brings the total number in England and the colonies to about 700.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall in favour of the Permissive Bill—the Rev. Canon Wilberforce presiding. Resolutions urging unremitting exertion in support of the United Kingdom Alliance, and recommending the presentation of a petition to Parliament, were carried. The chief speakers were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, the report of the Special Bridge or Subway Committee, recommending the erection of a low-level bridge east of London Bridge, was after some discussion adopted. It was explained that such a bridge as that recommended, with openings for the passage of ships, would cost only £750,000, against £2,000,000 for a high-level bridge, and £1,500,000 for a subway.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association was held at Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster in the chair. The report stated that thirty-three drinking-fountains for human beings and fifty-eight troughs for animals had been erected during the last twelve months, making a total number in London at the present time of 324 drinking-fountains and 342 troughs.

The second Volunteer Fire Brigade competition took place on Monday at the Alexandra Palace, and attracted a large number of spectators. The challenge cup of the palace was obtained by the Princes Risborough (Bucks) Volunteer Brigade, which also won the first prize of £10.—The fiftieth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at the palace on Tuesday, as noted in another column.

Mr. John Hosack, of the Northern Circuit, was on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor and appointed as magistrate at Clerkenwell Police Court. His appointment is consequent on the death of Mr. T. J. Arnold, for many years magistrate at the Westminster Police Court. Mr. L. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt has removed from Marylebone to Westminster, and Mr. William Major Cooke from Clerkenwell to Marylebone.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the fourth week of June) was 78,203, of whom 35,903 were in workhouses and 42,300 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 266, 6378, and 15,483 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 600, of whom 372 were men, 179 women, and 49 children.

The annual banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops took place at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening. The guests were nearly three hundred in number. In proposing the principal toast, the Lord Mayor said that Church and State formed the bulwark of the Constitution and the freedom of Englishmen. The Archbishop of Canterbury responded to the toast and took a cheerful view of both Church and State. He had no reason, he said, to doubt that the Church was very strong. The Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Winchester also spoke. Several Nonconformist ministers were present, and a separate toast was given in their honour, to which the Rev. Dr. McAuslane replied.

The committee invited by the Lord Mayor to assist him in the distribution of the fund lately raised at the Mansion House to reward the imprisoned Welsh miners and their rescuers, and to relieve the widows and orphans, met yesterday week, in the Venetian parlour, for the dispatch of business. The committee investigated the various claims, over 200 in number, including those of the rescued men and boy, the widows and orphans, the rescuing colliers, banksmen, engineers, agents, divers, and others, and fixed temporarily and provisionally certain sums to be presented, either in money or in other forms. At their rising, the task being still incomplete, they adjourned till July 11. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress afterwards entertained the committee at luncheon at the Mansion House.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, various rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2100 were ordered to be made on some of the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of

various contributions was announced, including £480 from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, for their third life-boat; £50 from Captain J. Grey; and £5 collected on board the emigrant-ship Waipa, per Captain T. F. Milman. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

There were 2291 births and 1300 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 43 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the seven preceding weeks had declined from 78 to 44, were again 44 last week, of which 17 were certified as unvaccinated and 9 as vaccinated. There were 45 deaths from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 50 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 223 deaths were referred, against 218 and 210 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths were 50 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2780 births and 1533 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 61·6 deg., and 0·4 deg. above the average. The lowest night temperature was 44·2 deg. on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 85·5 deg. on Friday; the extreme range in the week was, therefore, 41·3 deg. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 58·4 hours out of the 115·7 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

Thunderstorms occurred in London on Tuesday night, more particularly in the northern districts. Mr. G. J. Symonds communicates to the *Times* an account of a remarkable hailstorm which passed over his house in Camden-square:—"Rain had fallen at intervals during the day, and up to eight p.m. a little more than a tenth of an inch had been recorded. At 8.2 it began to rain; at 8.3 a little hail fell, and a confused rushing or rattling sound was plainly audible. In about ten or fifteen seconds the storm was full upon us, and by 8.7, or in three minutes and a half or thereabouts, the mingled hail and snow amounted to more than half an inch deep. In point of quantity and time combined I do not know that such a fall has ever been measured in this country. It was at the rate of nearly eight inches an hour. The effect of the hail upon the garden has been very severe. I inclose a riddled leaf as a specimen, and I may also mention that it has broken two thermometers, one of which has been exposed to all weathers since 1860. Happening to be chairman of the exhibition committee, I was naturally very anxious as to the fate of the conservatory and gardens of the Royal Botanic Society; but not a single hailstone fell there, and very little rain."—Heavy storms are reported from Scotland. At Aberdeen on Tuesday evening a boy was struck by the lightning and killed.

"HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD."

This picture, by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, has been noticed by many visitors to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The mischievous joy of the rude little urchin, who has perched himself on the basin of a public fountain, to practise the ingenious trick of spurling its water against the damsel with her pitcher coming for a household supply, is delineated with remarkable truth to nature; but it is very ill nature, and deserves the prompt application of a birch rod, or a similar instrument of wholesome moral correction. We have no sympathy with the indulgence that would tolerate such "happy hours," at any period of infancy or juvenility, at the expense of the future character of a boy or girl allowed to find pleasure in teasing other people. The artist's design is surely ironical with reference to the title he has given to this picture, which has its merits as a composition, already pointed out.

The next congress of the British Medical Association will be held in Manchester, at Owens College, in August.

By invitation, the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will hold their annual session at Scarborough this month.

Mr. J. Dunnington Fletcher, who has often sat as Deputy-Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, has been nominated Judge of the Second Court at the Liverpool Sessions.

Lord Warwick has been elected president of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society for the ensuing year. The show of fat cattle will be held from Dec. 1 to Dec. 6.

The Manchester City Council have resolved to relieve Sir Joseph Heron from the duties devolving upon him as Town Clerk; and to appoint him, at the salary which he now receives, consulting Town Clerk.

The Garnet, another addition to the British Navy, one of the new class of vessels laid down about two years ago, several of which have been already completed, was last Saturday launched at Chatham Dockyard.

Sir J. Hawkshaw, C.E., has prepared a very elaborate report with a view to the improvement of the drainage of Lincolnshire. The works proposed by Sir John will, if carried out, involve an estimated outlay of £567,280, irrespective of Parliamentary and engineering expenses. The most important works proposed are the following:—Widening and deepening the Witham from Horsley Deep to the Grand Sluice, £197,000; new sluice and bridges at Boston, £80,000; and low-level drain to Chapel-hill, including a pumping-engine of 300-horse power, £72,000. By the adoption of his plans, Sir John Hawkshaw considers, first, that the parts of the city and suburbs of Lincoln which are now subject to floods would be greatly increased in value, and that the low-lying lands about the city would become much more valuable as building land; secondly, that the Great Northern Railway Company would be relieved from much anxiety with reference to embankments for which they are responsible; and, thirdly, that the town and haven of Boston would be benefited by the improvements in the river through and below the town by the enlargement of the Grand Sluice and by the increased scour.

This week's Number of *The Colonies and India*, a weekly journal full of original information concerning the different provinces of the British Empire beyond seas, has a very pleasant accompaniment. It is a lithographed sheet of clear manuscript writing, interspersed with about twenty beautiful little sketches of scenery and groups of figures, apparently pen-and-ink drawings. The great Australian River Murray, which flows inland between New South Wales and Victoria, from its birth-place in the Australian Alps to its discharge into Lake Alexandrina, in the province of South Australia, is here briefly described and prettily illustrated. We see, in four pages, its picturesque banks, with their trees and foliage, its black swans and variety of fishes, its naked savages paddling their canoes or spearing the finny prey, its settlers' boats, waggons, and huts, and the flourishing new town of Echuca, its steam-boats, ferry-punts, road and railway bridges, its frontier customs' officers, and, finally, its desolate termination, stopping short of the open sea. The editor promises to continue the series of "Original Pen-and-Ink Sketches of Life and Scenery in the Colonies." We expect they will attract considerable attention.



"HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD." BY F. W. W. TOPHAM.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



THE DISPUTE WITH DAHOMEY: CROSSING A LAGOON ON THE WAY TO WHYDAH.



PEACE PALAVER AT WHYDAH.

THE PEACE PALAVER AT WHYDAH.

An important event occurred at Whydah on May 12, being the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Queen Victoria and Gelele, King of Dahomey. Our readers know that Mr. Turnbull, a British subject living at Whydah, was ill treated by the authorities of that town, and Sir W. Hewitt, V.C., then Commodore on the West Coast of Africa, imposed a fine of five hundred puncheons of palm oil on the King of Dahomey. That Royal personage declared that the fine should be paid in powder and shot, and then, seizing some French merchants at Whydah, vowed that their lives should be forfeited on the first hostile movement made by the British. These events occurred nearly a year ago, and since then a strict blockade of the Dahomey seaboard has been maintained by the British squadron in those waters. But King Gelele has lately shown a desire to compromise the matter. He gave effect to this wish by paying two hundred puncheons of oil, which were embarked by the mail-steamer for conveyance to England. On the morning of the same day Captain Sullivan, of the *Sirius*, landed from H.M.S. *Cygnets*, in company with Commander A. P. Alington, of H.M.S. *Boxer*, Commander Heron, of H.M.S. *Seagull*, and Mr. Gill, Assistant Paymaster.

The landing was safely effected through a very dangerous surf in a native surf-boat, manned by sixteen stalwart negroes, but two officers only landed at once, in order to lessen the risk of a capsize. After waiting for an hour in a hut on the beach, the sounds of wild music announced the approach of the Dahomey caboceers deputed to welcome the Queen's officers, and to conduct them to Whydah, where the palaver was to be held. The caboceers soon reached the beach, surrounded by hundreds of soldiers and a crowd of natives. The chief caboceer advanced and shook hands repeatedly with each of the Englishmen; the other chiefs followed his example. The hammocks were brought for their conveyance, each borne on a long pole, the ends of which rested on the heads of two slaves. Then, with a fresh burst of music, a procession was formed, headed by the chiefs and their escort, and a start was made for Whydah, which lies about three miles north of the beach.

The track was through bush and swamp, till a wide lagoon obliged the party of English officers to transfer themselves into very long but narrow canoes, poled along by a man at each end. The native dignitaries crossed on foot some hundred yards to the eastward. Here the scene was most striking, as shown in our Illustration. The dense jungle from which they had just emerged lay behind them. In front was the stagnant water, on which their canoes rested. On their right was a straggling procession, like a pantomime in the Crystal Palace—caboceers with large umbrellas, soldiers, and officials of all sorts, and all round was the guard specially charged to protect the visitors. Beyond the lagoon was a jungle undergrowth, with stately wild cotton-trees and graceful palms. The heat was very great, the time being near noon. On the north side of the lagoon the procession was again formed, and after a short delay under a magnificent cotton-tree, the party reached Whydah. Here they were received by a great number of soldiers and with a renewed outburst of native music.

Here the Avogan, or Governor of the district, advanced, with a numerous suite, to welcome them. He was a very large but muscular man, clothed in a toga of coloured cotton, with

several necklaces, with silver armlets below and above his elbow, and fetish ornaments hung about his person. His suite were variously attired, but most of them were armed. Nothing could exceed the politeness of the Avogan and his leading men, who conducted his visitors to the palaver hut and motioned them to chairs placed round a table. At the end of this table the Avogan seated

himself on his huge stool, and the conference began by Captain Sullivan reading the treaty, clause by clause, to a native interpreter, who had received an English education at one of the British mission stations on the coast. Meanwhile a body of soldiers kept the ground. Behind them a confused multitude of natives made all the noise they could by their voices, aided by tomtoms, horns, fifes, and rattles.

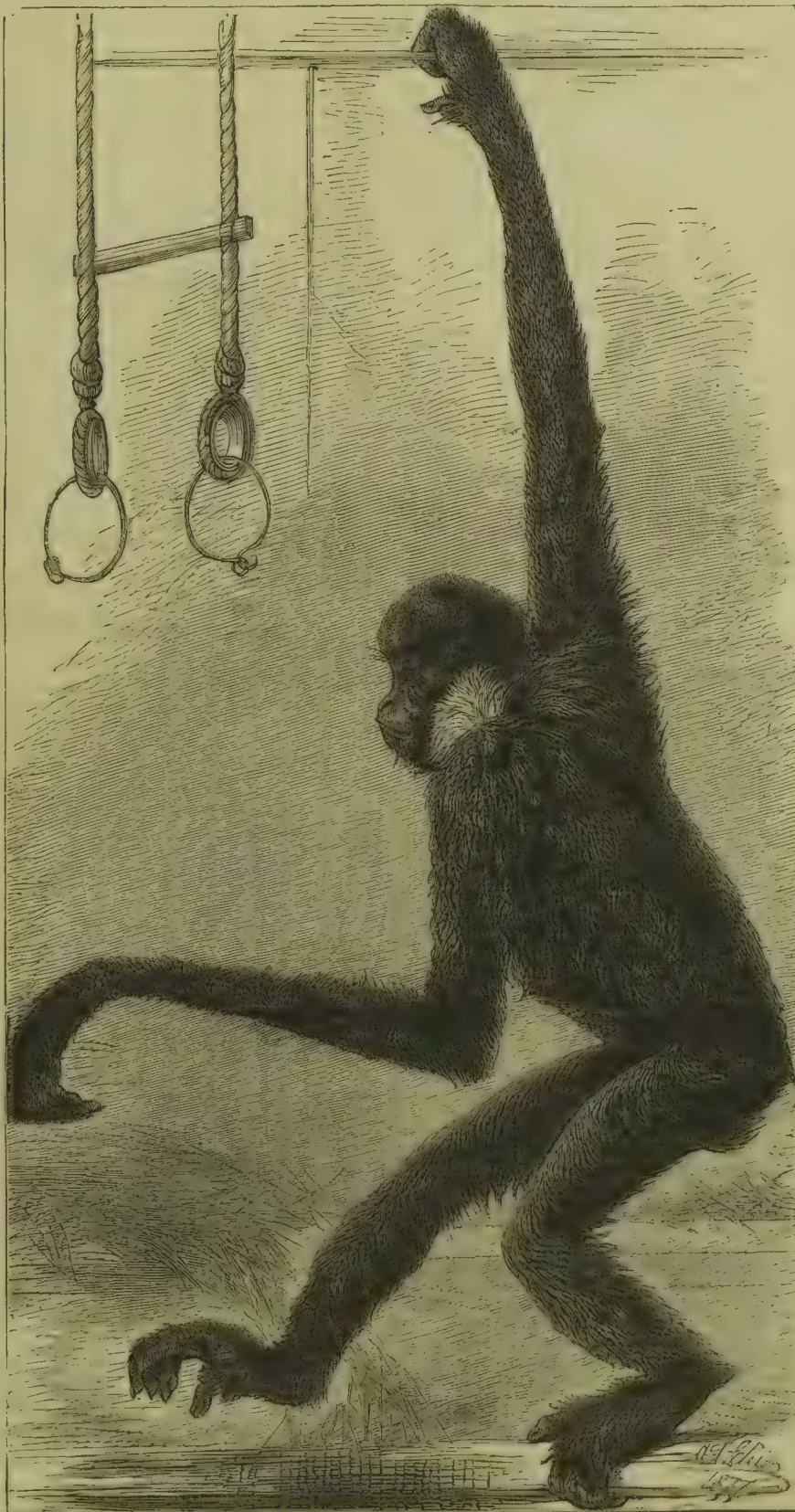
The treaty having been agreed to by the Avogan, more hand-shaking ensued. Then water was offered, to "cool their hearts;" after which champagne, beer, and other liquors of a contrary effect were given to the visitors, with a present of bullocks, fowls, and yams. The crowd were then informed that peace and friendship now existed between Queen Victoria and King Gelele. A ring was formed, and wilder music than ever began. The old Avogan danced a kind of shuffle and led each officer out to follow his example. The dancing efforts of the Englishmen caused a scream of delight from the dense mass of people around them. This concluded the festive ceremony; after which the Avogan and his chiefs civilly led the Englishmen half a mile towards the beach and there took leave, shaking hands again and again with each of them. On Captain Sullivan's return to the squadron, the preconcerted signal of a blank gun from H.M.S. *Sirius*, with the hoisting of a white ensign at the fore of each ship in the squadron, proclaimed to all concerned that the blockade of the seacoast of Dahomey was raised, upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

We have to thank Captain Alington, of H.M.S. *Boxer*, for the sketches we have engraved, and for this account of the visit to Whydah.

THE WHITE-CHEEKED GIBBON.

Among the numerous additions which have been made to the Zoological Society's well-known collection in the Regent's Park during the past few weeks is a specimen of one of the Gibbons, or long-armed apes, of Southern Asia, which is of interest on several accounts. In the first place, it is an unusually fine example of one of the most peculiar and curiously modified groups of higher monkeys; and, in the second place, it belongs to a species concerning which very little has been hitherto recorded. Indeed, the only hitherto known individual of the white-cheeked Gibbon, or *Hylobates Leucogenys*, upon which the species was founded by Mr. Ogilby in 1840, was likewise living in the Zoological Society's collection many years ago. The present specimen, whose portrait we now give, was obtained from the forests in the vicinity of Bangkok, in Siam, by Mr. W. H. Newman, the British Vice-Consul in that city, and forwarded to this country, under the kind care of Mr. A. R. Houghton, in the steamer *Agamemnon*. It is a young male animal, in excellent health and condition, and appears likely to do well, though Gibbons do not usually thrive in captivity in this country.

Amid much public rejoicing, the disused burial-grounds of Old St. Pancras and of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, which join each other, were opened on Thursday week as public recreation gardens, in the presence of Lady Burdett-Coutts and other visitors. The grounds, which have some historic interest, are in the Old St. Pancras-road, and the church in the centre of one is stated to be the last in England in which the ceremonies of the Romish Church were performed before the Reformation.



THE WHITE-CHEEKED GIBBON, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Lord Truro's Artillery "command," the 3rd Middlesex, was officially inspected on Saturday evening on the part of the War Office by Colonel Waller, R.A., at the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk. On the Horse Guards' parade ground last Saturday evening the 2nd City of London underwent an inspection by Colonel Crichton, Grenadier Guards. Colonel Vickers was in command, and the battalion mustered about 600 of all ranks. Colonel Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, inspected the Bloomsbury Volunteers (37th Middlesex) in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital, 722 men being on parade under Colonel Stedall; and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade were inspected in Hyde Park. A brigade field day was held at Wimbledon under Colonel Hyde Page, of the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 25th, and 26th Surrey Corps, and, including other parades, it is estimated that there were upwards of 7000 men under arms during the day.

The annual prize-meeting of the West Middlesex was held last week at Wormwood-scrubbs, the following being the chief winners:—First series: Corporal Boyd, Sergeant Wright, Sergeant Vincar, and Lieutenant Bell; second series: Colour-Sergeant Allen, Sergeant Coulthurst, and Lieutenant Bell; third series: Privates Ford and Laylor; challenge cups: Privates May and Rothwell. Other cups, under special conditions, were secured by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart, Private Claytor, Private Post, Private Ford, Private Rothwell, and Lieutenant Towerzy.

A match between the Harrow School Corps and the Victoria Rifles, eight competitors on each side, was fired, at the Harrow range, on Thursday week, and resulted in a victory for the boys, they scoring 573 points against 501 by the Victorias.

At the monthly competition of the J company of the Queen's (Westminster) last week, Sergeant Young was successful with 79 points, at Queen's ranges.

Last week Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer, M.P., and the Inns of Court Volunteers gave a brilliant ball in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, which had been lent to them by the Benchers for the purpose.

The official inspection of the 36th Middlesex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, will take place this (Saturday) evening, on the Guards ground, Hyde Park. The regiment numbers 1000 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., late Grenadier Guards, has been gazetted to the honorary colonelcy of the 46th Middlesex.

Captain St. John Mildmay and the officers of the National Rifle Association transferred their headquarters from Pall-mall to Wimbledon on Monday. Regiments and competitors will be admitted to the camp to-day (Saturday). A detachment of the London Scottish Rifles, in pursuance of their usual practice, arrived at Wimbledon last Saturday afternoon, and pitched their tents upon their accustomed camping-ground overlooking Glen Albion, where they underwent a course of drill morning and evening during this week. The Canadian rifle team, numbering twenty-two men, have arrived in England to take part in the meeting. At the close of the meeting the Duke of Cambridge will present the prizes to the successful volunteers.

A WILL CASE.

Some of the Scotch papers are giving details of a very extraordinary will case which will shortly be submitted for trial. The story is this. The daughter of a country practitioner in a little village in Scotland awoke one morning to find herself a great heiress. The traditional uncle, who had come from India with a fortune, had died, leaving a beautiful estate and fully £300,000 in money and West Indian property to his niece, Miss Macpherson Grant. At that time she was bright, clever, handsome, and about twenty-one years of age. She took possession of her property and lived in great style, keeping a large stud of horses, and driving tandem herself all over the country. Her father and mother she took under her wing, and was devoted to them to the last day of their lives. She established them in an independent and elegant home near Edinburgh, but had them a great deal with herself at Aberlour House, on the Speyside. Some fifteen years ago a young lady came to pay her a visit. She was a stranger to Miss Grant, and was brought by some friends. It ended in this young lady, Miss Temple, leaving father and mother, with their entire concurrence, and living with Miss Grant, for better or for worse, until death should them part; in fact, they formed such a friendship that they agreed and entered into an engagement that neither should marry, and that they should pass their lives together. Miss Grant then and there refused a very good offer of marriage, and rejected all other suitors. The conditions were that Miss Grant was to leave her estates and everything to Miss Temple if Miss Temple on her part never left her and never married. A will was made by Miss Grant, under which her property was to pass to the Temples. Two years ago Miss Temple married. Last Christmas Miss Grant died. The will was revoked. She never forgave the defection, she never made another will, and the estate goes to an obscure country doctor in Aberdeenshire, who hardly knew he was related to Miss Grant, and never saw her. Other four relations, poor tradespeople in Banffshire, come in for a share. Over this question of succession there will be a terrible fight in the law courts between the Temples and the heirs-at-law.—*World.*

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

The General Presbyterian Council was opened on Tuesday in Edinburgh, when Divine service was conducted in St. Giles's Cathedral. There was a crowded attendance. The Rev. Dr. Flinn, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, preached a sermon on unity, choosing for his text John xvii. 20. In the evening there was a public reception of the delegates by the citizens of Edinburgh in the Museum of Science and Art. Upwards of 4000 persons were present. The Lord Provost presided, and at an early stage of the proceedings the foreign delegates were presented to his Lordship. They then proceeded to the lecture-hall, where an address of welcome was given by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The Rev. Dr. Adams (New York), the Rev. Dr. Plummer (South Carolina), M. Theodore Monod, Dr. Pressense, and others replied.

The Council began the real business of the meeting in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday morning. Dr. Stuart Robinson (Louisville) presiding. Professor Schaff, of New York, opened with an address on the subject of "The Harmony of the Reformed Confessions." He said these Confessions might be divided into three classes:—First, the anti-Calvinistic; second, the Calvinistic; and third, the post Calvinistic. The first was merely preparatory, and was more of a local than doctrinal kind; the second, which was formed in the middle of the sixteenth century, was directed against Romanism; and the third, formed in the seventeenth century, bore reference to internal conflicts on the principle of Divine inspiration and absolute sovereignty of the word of God over that of man. After short addresses from Professor Godet, Neuchâtel; Dr. Mitchell, St. Andrew's; Principal Brown, Aberdeen; and Professor Candlish, Glasgow; Dr. Marshall Lang, Glasgow, said that they should avoid a continual and restless "nagging" of this matter. It behoved them to remember that there was a danger of complications. There was that question as to the authority and place of the Bible, and behind that there was the whole question touching on the supernatural. Mr. Taylor Innes, Edinburgh, moved that the council appoint a committee with instructions to prepare a report to be read before the next general council in reference to the creeds and confessions and the formulas of subscription of the different Churches. Principal Tulloch, St. Andrew's, seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Professor Cairns, Edinburgh, read a paper on the "General Principles of Presbyterianism;" Dr. A. A. Hodge a paper on the "Relation of Presbyterianism to the Wants and Tendencies of the Day;" Dr. Stuart Robinson a paper on "Churchliness of Calvinism;" and Dr. M. Prime on the "Influence of Presbyterianism in the United States." A statistical sketch of Presbyterian churches was presented, and a general discussion then ensued on the several papers.

In the evening another meeting of the council was held—Lord Moncreiff in the chair—when addresses were delivered by the chairman, Dr. Ormeston, Dr. Hoge (Richmond), Dr. D. Fraser, and others, on the simplicity and Scriptural character of Presbyterianism, its expansiveness and adaptation, and its friendly aspect to other Evangelical Churches.

THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

Within the last two years, we are informed, a systematic attempt has been made by the Government of Queensland to improve the social condition of the aboriginal race. This effort, of which we get some account from a colonial correspondent, is still but in an experimental stage. It has, indeed, been so far of a more successful character than previous attempts in the other Australian provinces. In consequence of the report of the members of a Royal Commission appointed by the Queensland Government, the sum of £400 was voted by the Legislature to form a settlement upon a reserve of 12,000 acres which had already been set apart for the benefit of the natives. This land is situated in the Mackay district, about six hundred miles north of Brisbane. That some good has actually been done, as will presently be seen, is in a great measure due to the zealous and judicious management of Mr. G. F. Bridgman, who has accepted the position of Protector of Aborigines. He has not attempted to educate or evangelise the native people. But he considers it desirable, both for them and the white race, that the natives should be removed as much as possible from the evils attendant upon an intimate association of the two races, and he has endeavoured to inculcate habits of cleanliness, thrift, and self-reliance. With this end in view, the formation of a settlement was first undertaken at Gooneenberri, about four miles from Sandringham Bay, where an excellent garden has been formed and other improvements have been effected. Since that commencement of operations, two other settlements have been formed—one at Karabaya and the other at Tullaboy, close to the coast-line. The average number of natives availing themselves of the advantages of these settlements is about three hundred. Those who exhibit a desire to make themselves useful are allowed a moderate ration of meat, flour, and tobacco, together with a limited outfit of clothing; and are given to understand that, if they desire these advantages to be continuous, their work must be proportionate. They are still encouraged to go on occasional hunting expeditions, but are induced to consider the Reserve their home and their own property. The settlements are frequently visited by blacks from the numerous islands off the coast, who travel in canoes made of bark, sewn together with cord of native fibres. These voyagers

usually subsist upon dugong and various kinds of fish, which they harpoon with an ingeniously constructed weapon having a movable head made of hard wood, with bone or flint points or barbs. This is made fast to a line, and fixed to a long shank or spear, which becomes detached upon a fish being struck. The canoes employed, though usually only from six to ten feet in length, travel long distances in the open sea and in all weathers; and their occupants have been known to escape when chased by an ordinary whale-boat propelled by four strong rowers. The crew of one of these frail vessels usually consists of a man and his wife, the former propelling his barque with one paddle while sitting or kneeling in the bow, his helpmate meanwhile baling out water from the stern with a large shell. The writer, on one occasion, purchased a canoe from a native of Hook Island. It was less than six feet in length, bearing a very close resemblance in shape to an elongated wash-tub. Yet he saw six persons occupying it some distance from land, in a sea that was by no means particularly smooth. The manner in which they trim their boats is very remarkable. These blacks are all expert swimmers, and can, in the event of a capsize, easily support themselves in the water with one hand, while they right their craft with the other. There are well ascertained facts respecting the manner in which they navigate the seas in bad weather that seem quite incredible. It is intended to establish a fishing village or settlement upon a headland of the coast which the island tribes are in the habit of visiting, in order to bring them as much as possible within the pale of civilisation. As soon as the means at the command of the superintendent will permit, arrangements will be made for the education and moral training of the children whose parents are residents at any of the various settlements. Mr. Bridgman also purposes forming a central plantation, where he will cultivate tobacco, maize, castor oil, and very probably cotton, as well as vegetables and agricultural produce. He would requisition the different settlements now in existence for labourers from among their young men, while allowing the older members of the tribes to follow their own inclination, so far as is compatible with proper control and supervision.

Mr. Mechi requests us to state that, owing to his advanced age (over seventy-five), the Tiptree annual gathering will be discontinued; but he hopes that his brother agriculturists will come and inspect his crops before or during harvest.

In annual session assembled at Dover the Kent Congregational Association on Wednesday approved a scheme for confederating the finances of the several churches in the Congregational Union of England and Wales. About 200 persons, chiefly ministers and delegates, dined at the Maison Dieu.

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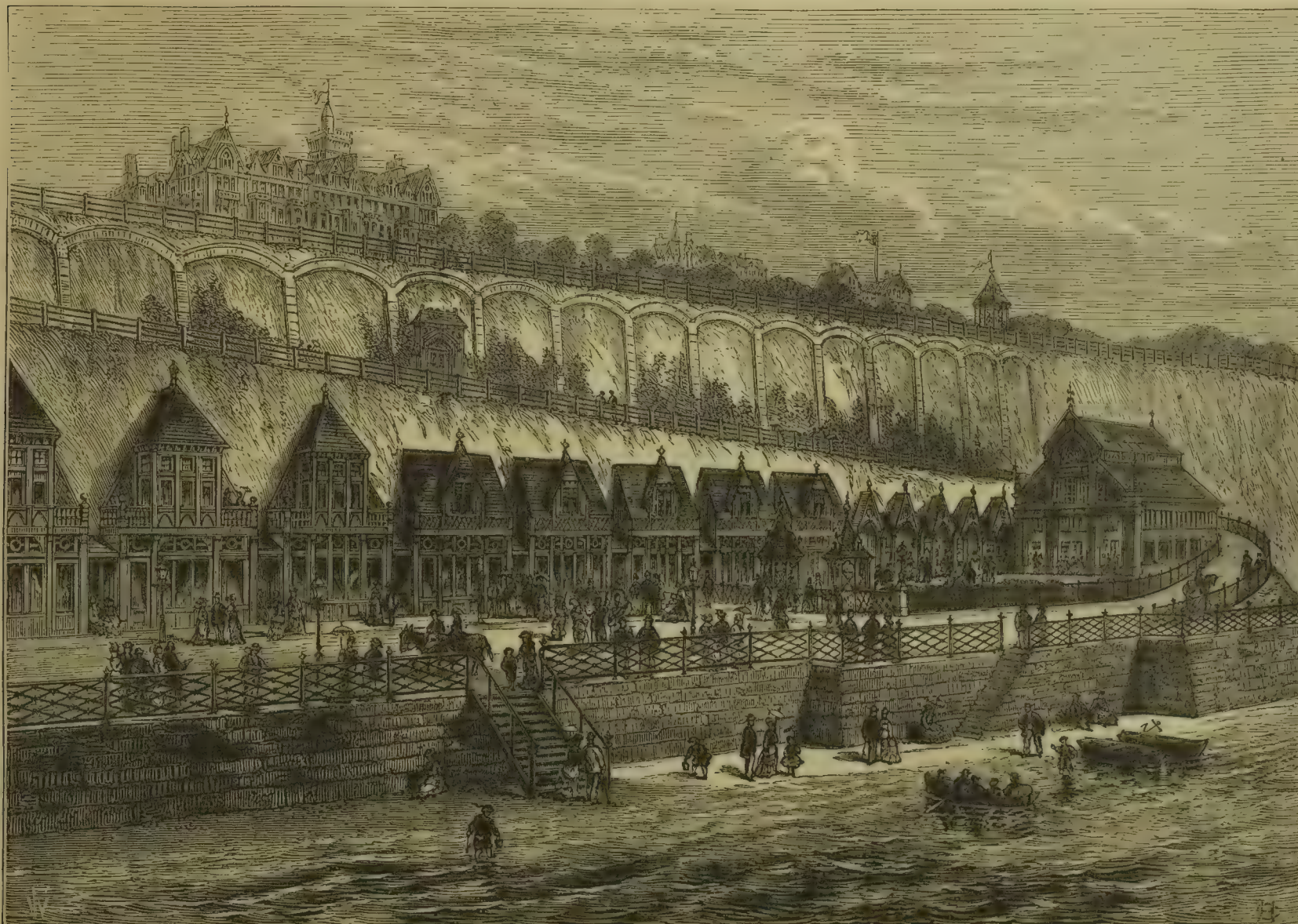
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THE CAXTON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at South Kensington of various loan collections of things connected with the history and modern practice of the art of printing and of several other arts which go hand-in-hand with it was opened on Saturday last. We spoke last week of the four-hundredth anniversary of William Caxton's publication of the first book ever printed in England, and we gave some account of his life and of his work as editor or translator, printer, and trade publisher of many English books. Some illustrations of this very interesting subject were also given in our last Number. The quatercentenary celebration has been most properly turned to the pecuniary benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, which has its jubilee or fiftieth anniversary in the present year. The Caxton Memorial Celebration was managed by a Committee, of which Sir Charles Reed is chairman, and of which Messrs. Spottiswoode, Clowes, Coe, Rivington, and others are active members. The exhibition now lies open in the western International Exhibition Galleries, on the Queen's-road side of the Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington. It comprises rare old books from the libraries of her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Jersey, Mr. Tyssen Amhurst, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and those of some of the Colleges, the University of Ghent, and that of Göttingen. There are also portraits, engravings, and personal relics of eminent men, printing presses and machines of different ages, models of machinery, and specimens of paper and type. Copies of nearly all Caxton's works are exhibited, including the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed at Bruges, a copy which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV.; "The Game and Playe of the Chesse;" and the first book he printed in England—namely, "The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophres," translated from the French by Lord Rivers. The German inventors of printing, however, more than twenty years before Caxton's use of the art, is represented by a worthy example, the Guttenberg or Mazarin Bible printed on vellum, which was lent by Earl Spencer; the Mentz Psalter, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, was lent by the Queen. There is a large collection of block-printed books and other typographical curiosities more or less deserving of inspection.

The opening ceremony was brief and simple. The leading part was borne by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He was met by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the committee; Mr. W. Blades, the biographer of Caxton; and the other gentlemen we have named, with the Archbishop of York. A large assembly of ladies and gentlemen filled the rooms assigned for this ceremony, as well as the adjacent galleries. After a special dedicatory prayer offered by the Archbishop, Sir Charles Reed read a short statement of the occasion and the objects of the Exhibition. Mr. Hodson, secretary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, handed to Mr. Gladstone a copy of the Exhibition Catalogue. The right hon. gentleman then declared the Exhibition to be opened. This formal declaration was immediately hailed by a flourish of trumpets from the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Mr. Gladstone was conducted through the exhibition, which he examined with attentive interest. Our illustration shows him looking at the working of an old press. There was a luncheon provided in the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society's Gardens. The chair was occupied by Mr. Gladstone, at whose right hand sat his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, but the Emperor left the table before the toasts were proposed. His Majesty's health was, of course, duly honoured next to that of our Queen and Royal family. In his principal speech, giving the memory of William Caxton for the chief toast, Mr. Gladstone commented upon the invention of printing, with his usual copiousness of thought and knowledge, and expressed his admiration of the results now attained. The other speakers were the Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Joseph Parker; Mr. Hall, of the Oxford University Press; M. Chaix, of Paris; Herr Fröbel, of Stuttgart; Sir C. Reed, and Mr. G. Spottiswoode. Subscriptions and donations to the Printers' Pension Corporation fund were announced, amounting to £2000, besides which there will be the receipts from the Exhibition.

THE GRANVILLE MARINA, RAMSGATE.

St. Lawrence-on-Sea, the new and beautiful suburb of Ramsgate, has obtained a great improvement and accommodation. Hitherto there has been no convenient thoroughfare directly connecting the East Cliff with the beach and sands, while the only approach from the town itself to the shore has been by the steep, narrow, and tortuous streets from the West Cliff to the harbour, and to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The town was thus cut in two, and the difficulties of access to and from the East Cliff naturally prevented any great extension of St. Lawrence-on-Sea in that direction. When, however, the magnificent piles of buildings erected on the Coutts estate had been completed, the necessity for a wide thoroughfare leading by an easy incline from the cliff to the shore, became more apparent. A scheme for this useful improvement was devised, and elaborate plans were prepared. The works, once begun, were carried on with great energy; and now the Granville Marina has been constructed, which will prove, it is hoped, a valuable boon to the residents and visitors.

This handsome and commodious promenade, which was opened to the public on Thursday last, has its starting-point adjacent to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Extending first eastward by an easy slope, it turns a broad curve, and then winds upward and westward until it terminates on the brink of the East Cliff, in front of the new Victoria Gardens. From the railway station, for a distance of more than 600 yards, there has been carried eastward a massive sea wall, constructed of huge blocks of concrete laid at angles sloping to the sea. The interstices between the blocks are filled in and the whole sea wall is faced with the strongest Portland cement. This runs along the entire length of the Marina, and between the sea wall and the overhanging cliff lies the Marina itself. The upper portion of the Marina extends by an easy gradient from the railway station eastward, and then, passing by the structure known as the "Etablissement," ascends by a steeper slope to the summit of the cliff. The lower portion, or Marina proper, is lined with shops and dwellings, excavated in the chalk of the cliff to a depth of from 25 ft. to 30 ft. The Granville Marina fronts, in the "old English" style of architecture, are constructed of massive beams of timber, filled in with brick; the roofs are faced with red slanting tiles with ornamental edgings, the gables alternately surmounted by terra-cotta finials, and models of sunflowers, brightly gilt. The shop-fronts have a picturesque chalet-like appearance, and handsome fittings of stained and varnished woodwork and glass embellish the interior. At the back of each shop a staircase leads to the upper storey, which is arranged as a miniature residence, containing sitting-room, bed-room, and pantry; the sitting-room opens into a balcony, which may be adorned with ferns, shrubs, and flowering plants. In these shops will be installed all the elegant industries which may be expected to flourish in a fashionable seaside resort for

health and recreation. At the end of the Marina nearest the station the increased height of the cliff part has enabled the architect to add to each building an upper storey in the form of an arch, like a verandah or alcove, commanding a fine view of the sea. The "Etablissement" stands at the turning-point of the curve of the Marina, the carriage-road and footpath sweeping behind it and up to the top of the cliff. It is a capacious, lofty, and handsome edifice of red brick with white stone carvings. The entrance, facing eastward, has a noble façade of plate glass; the doorways are flanked by massive angle piers of red brick, each surmounted by a heraldic lion carved in stone and supporting a gilt vane. Above the entrance are three lofty windows filled with an allegorical glass picture of Music and the sister Arts; above, in the arch formed by the skylight and upper roof, are emblazoned the Granville arms. The hall is 50 ft. wide and more than 100 ft. long. Brick piers, terminating in stone corbels, support the flying iron girders which carry the roof; between these are recesses fitted as an aquarium and as a miniature winter garden, filled with rare ferns and exotics. Above is a range of side windows filled with tinted glass, in which are heraldic devices of glowing colours. The floor is laid in stained wood; the roof is supported by five semicircular iron girders, each of 50 ft. span; but at the eastern extremity, which is octagonally shaped, the flying girders converge in the arched dome surmounting the octagon. Upon this is laid an arched roof of polished pine, in which, throughout the length of the hall, is an ornamental skylight of tinted glass. The girders are painted in a cool neutral tint, decorated with Gothic ornaments; the woodwork is stencilled with mediæval patterns.

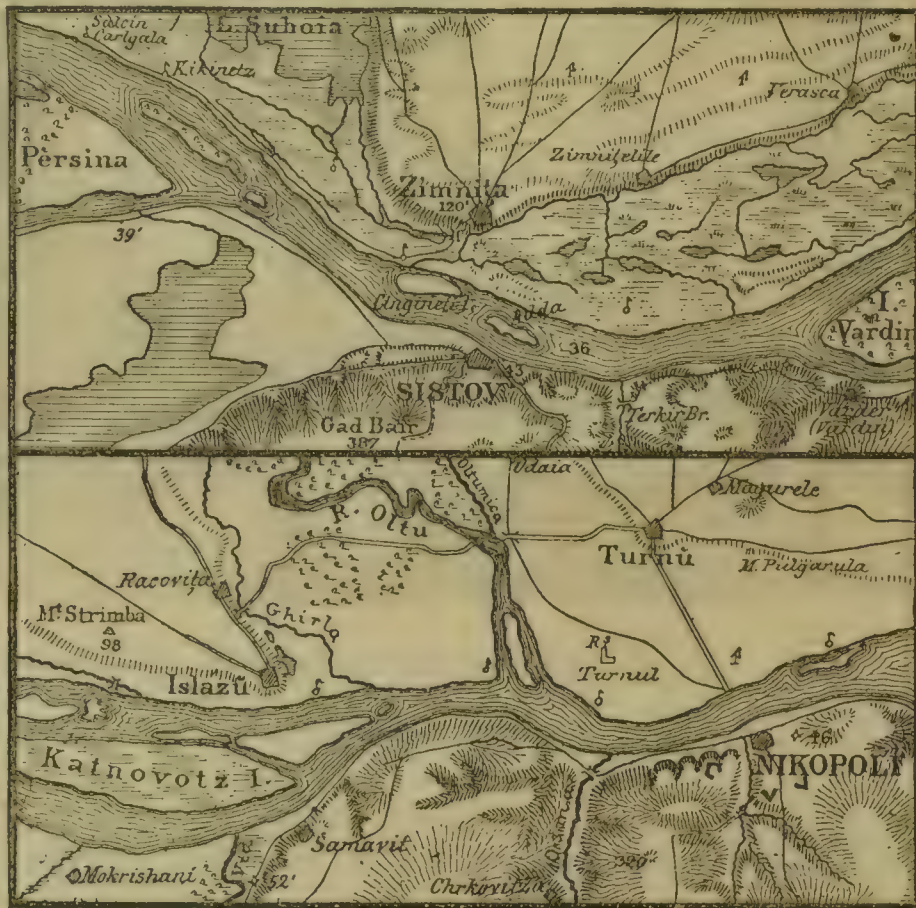
From the "Etablissement" an easily sloping road runs

down to the beach. The surface of the chalk is supported by solid concrete blocks let into the cliff's face; the summit is protected by a strong wooden balustrade, most effectively decorated. Thus by a series of gradual ascents the visitor comes up from the beach and the sands of Ramsgate, to the edge of the lofty cliff; he there finds himself in the beautiful Victoria Gardens, directly in front of the Granville Hotel. But there are tunnelled subways leading from the Marina to the beach. The opening of one subway is between the Photographic Studio and the commencement of the range of shops, whence a stone staircase ascends to the private gardens of the hotel. Midway in this staircase a branch tunnel opens on the upper portion of the Marina.

We have only to add that this important property belongs to Mr. Edmund F. Davis, of St. Peter's, Thanet, and that the plans were prepared and the work was carried out under the personal direction of the appointed architect Mr. John Thomas Wimperis, of Sackville-street, London; the contractors being Messrs. Paramor and Son, of Margate, who have executed their great undertaking in the short period of three months.

SISTOVA AND NICOPOLIS.

Our small maps, or plans, of the situation of two of the Turkish towns on the right bank of the Danube, Nicopolis and Sistova, which have just fallen into the hands of the Russians, will be found useful to explain the detailed accounts, not yet received, of the crossing of the Danube at those points by the main army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at the centre and right-hand positions of its line, extended along that river. Sistova, with Simnitsa on the opposite Roumanian bank, is a town of Bulgaria, forty or fifty miles above the



MAPS OF THE ENVIRONS OF SISTOVA AND NICOPOLIS.

great Turkish fortress of Rustchuk. It stands upon the road leading direct to Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, where a provisional Government is now established, under Russian protection. The crossing of the river on Wednesday week is said to have been effected by rafts and boats, in both arms of the river flowing around the little islet of Vardin, below Sistova. Nicopolis, which is twenty or thirty miles higher up the Danube, stands a little below the Roumanian village of Turnu-Magurele, on the opposite shore, near the confluence of the Oltu with the great river. We have engraved some of our Special Artist's Sketches from Nicopolis.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

This notorious pest of North American agriculture has lately appeared in Rhenish Prussia. It is to be vigilantly guarded against in the British Islands. Our illustration of the noxious insect may thus prove serviceable. The following remarks occur in a memorandum by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, upon a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Colorado Beetle.

"The occasion of considering measures for the prevention

of the introduction of the Colorado potato-beetle into other countries from Canada has not yet presented itself. The information from the German authorities, conveyed to her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, on the capture of the insect on board ships and at Bremen, as well as other information relative to its introduction into Sweden, shows that the beetles have come from the United States, having been shipped at ports the neighbourhood of which was invaded by them. But the document furnished to her Majesty's Minister at Berlin contains the following remark:—"It may be considered an almost insoluble problem, in regard to Transatlantic ships' traffic, to prevent by more extensive supervision the introduction of these beetles into Europe." The difficulty thus foreseen by the German authorities cannot but be self-evident when the habits and modes of progression of the insect are examined. For not only does it move by flying, and by navigating, so to speak, smooth water, but it also travels on common vehicles, railway carriages and platforms, and on decks of vessels, especially during the months of August and September. In localities fully invaded the beetles may be seen creeping on side walks, bridges, and wharves, crawling up buildings, occupying fences, lodging themselves in every crevice, penetrating houses and dwellings, ascending and occupying vehicles of all sorts, finding their way into boats and vessels, placing themselves on any and every article, and being found alive after a long sojourn in situations where there would seem to exist no chance for them to find any subsistence.

"Such a short but correct exposure of the habits of the beetle, as connected with the possibility of its penetrating almost anywhere, and by almost any means of transport, renders indeed insoluble the problem of absolutely preventing its inroad into new fields of devastation, no matter how remote, or by what obstacles they may be separated from the regions already invaded. It may be remarked in this respect that potatoes and their covering are neither more nor less apt to harbour the insect than anything else.

"But if the absolute repelling of the invader is unfortunately beyond reach, the extent of the disaster is fortunately in a very great measure under control, involving, of course, care and expense. The remedies which necessity has taught on this side of the Atlantic are such as to require for their application the joint efforts of the community at large, kept alive to its interests and duties by the authorities, and by men of devotedness to the common welfare. These remedies are—1st, Searching for and crushing every potato-beetle wherever found; 2nd, frequent visits to the potato-fields, and searching for the eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves of the potato vine; and, 3rd, watching for the presence of the larvæ on the buds and on the leaves of



THE COLORADO BEETLE.

the plant, in order to destroy them by means of Paris green, the only substance yet discovered to be effectually operative on a large scale for the destruction of the insect in its larva state. By these means, and by these means only, the invaded American States and the western part of Canada have been able to secure potato crops in a measure commensurate with the care and energy bestowed, and by similar means only can the invasion be retarded and lessened in its effects."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that from careful observations and inquiries made since the burning of a potato-field in the neighbourhood of Cologne it is evident that the object of that destructive process has been completely attained. There is no further trace visible either of Colorado beetles or of larvæ, either above the soil or in the same. There is reason to believe that not one beetle has escaped. The Government have given strict directions to all who may find beetles, larvæ, or parts of the same, to give them up without delay to the authorities. The Swedish Government has, in consequence of its appearance, prohibited the importation of potatoes from Western Germany.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The eighth of these celebrations at the Crystal Palace—the sixth held triennially—terminated yesterday (Friday) week. As the previous performances and the preliminary grand public rehearsal have already been noticed by us, there remains but to speak of the closing day, when "Israel in Egypt" was given, according to previous usage here. No choice of a climax could be better adapted for the special manifestation of the enormous choral force gathered at these festivals. No other oratorio of Handel's contains nearly so many choruses as "Israel in Egypt," and none offer instances of any that are more sublime than most of these. Unlike his other oratorios, the solo pieces in "Israel" are but few, the choruses, double and single, occurring frequently in continuous groups. This preponderance was not to the taste of the public of Handel's day, and the oratorio was a comparative failure. It was reserved for our own time to render justice to this magnificent work; and to the Sacred Harmonic Society belongs the honour of rescuing it from comparative oblivion and presenting it in its native grandeur, displaying Handel in his highest capabilities to an extent not approached, in quantity, in any one of his other works.

We have already eulogised the chorus-singing of this year's festival—the best that has been heard at any of these celebrations. Again, on the closing day, it was remarkable for grand volume of tone and general steadiness of execution. The fine choruses of the first part of the oratorio, expressing the lamentations of the Israelites and the plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, were finely given—the "Hailstone" chorus (enacted), the wondrous choral recitative "He sent a thick darkness," and "He rebuked the Red Sea," with its two following movements, having produced a marked impression. In the second part, illustrating the exodus, the gigantic choir was heard to equal advantage.

The vocal solos in "Israel in Egypt" are not only few in number, but are dwarfed in effect by the preponderance of the sublime choral writing. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Edith Wynne gave the duet, "The Lord is my strength," the former lady having declaimed the solo "Sing ye to the Lord," which introduces the final chorus, "The horse and his rider," and the latter having sung the air, "Thou didst blow." Madame Patey sang, with her usual effect, in the air, "Their land brought forth," and was associated with Mr. E. Lloyd in the duet, "Thou, in Thy mercy"—this gentleman having been especially successful in his delivery of the difficult air, "The enemy said," which was encored. The very telling duet for basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was finely given by Mr. Santley and Herr Henschel.

Mr. Willing's co-operation at the great organ was again a serviceable aid to the performances. The oratorio was followed by the National Anthem, rendered by band and chorus, as at the public rehearsal and at Monday's opening performance.

As at the preceding festivals, the energy and experienced skill of Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, have been powerful influences on the efficiency of the performances, the preparations for which were made by the Sacred Harmonic Society with that admirable foresight and organisation that have been displayed at all these Crystal Palace celebrations.

The business details, too, including the important arrangements for the comfort and safety of the enormous crowds assembled, have been excellently carried out by the secretary and general manager of the Crystal Palace, Major S. Flood Page, and the deputy secretary, Mr. W. Gardiner.

The following table shows the numbers attending on each day:—

	Season Tickets.	Paid.	Total.
Rehearsal, June 22	... 11,799	... 4247	... 16,046
"Messiah," June 25	... 12,059	... 6231	... 18,290
Selection, June 27	... 13,378	... 6965	... 20,343
"Israel," June 29	... 12,467	... 6988	... 19,455
Total	... 49,703	24,431	74,134

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Santa Chiara" was brought out here on Saturday. The opera is the composition of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of the late Prince Consort; both having made music their study from early youth. The composer of the work now referred to has produced some cantatas and several operas, one of which, "Casilda," was brought out at her Majesty's Theatre in 1852, with but little success.

The libretto of "Santa Chiara" is founded on a Russian story. Two French officers, Victor St. Auban and Alphonse de la Borde, in the service of the Czar, meet at Moscow, Victor having been promoted to a colonelcy and sent by the Czar to congratulate the Czarewitch on her onomastic day. St. Auban recognises in the Princess a lady who, having with her friend, Bertha, lost her way in the Hartz Mountains, in Germany, had been protected, and then secretly loved, by him without being aware of her station. The lady, a Princess of the house of Brunswick, afterwards united to the Czarewitch, endures great indignities from her unworthy husband. She refuses to admit at court a favourite of her husband, and he, in revenge, orders Aurelius, the Court Physician, to administer poison to her. Aurelius, however, who owes to the Princess's intercession the life of his son, substitutes a narcotic for the poison; she is thought to be dead, and funeral rites are performed. The hapless lady, restored to life and neglected by her father, repairs to Italy for safety, where, unknown, she is revered by the people, under the name of Santa Chiara. Meanwhile the Czarewitch, who, impatient to ascend the throne, had conspired against his father's life, is detected and sentenced to death. He escapes from Russia, and, by chance, goes to the same land where his intended victim is dwelling. St. Auban and Alphonse pursue him, with the Czar's orders to arrest the rebel son and bring him to justice. Overtaken and finding himself lost, the Czarewitch meets death by his own hand to escape the doom that awaits him. The story is neither very striking nor original; nor is the music. In the first act there is some tuneful writing,

vocal in character, although devoid of individual power or dramatic expression; the opening portion of the third act, including some lively dance music, also standing in somewhat agreeable contrast to the dreary heaviness of the whole of the second act, which is oppressive alike in its stage as in its musical surroundings. This division of the opera should be largely retrenched.

Mdlle. D'Angeri gave all possible effect to the part of Carlotta, especially good having been her delivery of the passages in the scene in which she drinks the potion, and the rhapsody which follows its effect before producing apparent death. The aria in the third act, too, in which Carlotta rejoices in her restoration to life, was extremely well sung, both as to the expression given to the opening "Moderato" movement, and in the florid execution of the final "Più Allegro." Mdlle. Smeroschi, as Berta, sang well in the duet with Carlotta in the first act, and particularly in Berta's cavatina in the second act, for which the singer gained much applause. The music of Victor was artistically rendered by M. Capoul, who was particularly successful in the martial duet with Alfonso (in which he was well seconded by Signor Capponi), in the rather pretty romance which follows for Victor, in his aria sung in the supposed chamber of death, his duet with the resuscitated Carlotta, and in the concluding declamatory passages for Victor.

The music for Alexis, which is chiefly incidental, was impressively given by Signor Cotogni, his only important prominent opportunity, the scena in the last act, having been very well declaimed. Other characters—Herbert, Aurelio, and l'Archimandrita—were efficiently filled respectively by Signori Raguer, Sabater, and Scolari.

There is some good ballet action, including "La Napolitaine," cleverly danced by Mdles. Girod and H. Reuters. Messrs. Dayes and Caney have supplied some picturesque scenery, and everything has been done for the stage effect of the opera. "Santa Chiara" was repeated on Tuesday.

"La Traviata" was given for the first time this season on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, the merits of which performance have been more than once commented on by us, and were splendidly evidenced on this occasion. Signor Nicolini sang with much effect as Alfredo, and Signor Graziani was the elder Germont, as often before.

"Last performances" are now being plentifully announced, the end of the season being fixed for July 21. Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" was given on Wednesday for the first and only time this season.

"Le Vispe Comare di Windsor" (an Italian adaptation of Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor") is to be brought out this day (Saturday) week.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place to-day (Saturday), when Madame Adelina Patti and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company are to contribute to a varied programme.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Gerster has fully confirmed by repetition the great success obtained by her performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula" on the occasion of her recent debut here, as noticed last week. On Tuesday this excellent artist appeared as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and completely sustained the high position she had already gained. The purity and extensive upper range of her voice, her refined style and brilliant execution, were again admirably displayed. The delivery of Lucia's opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," called forth enthusiastic applause; which was even exceeded by the demonstrations that followed the scena of delirium, a splendid display of vocal art. The reception of the singer was of the most favourable kind throughout the opera; several recalls having testified to the effect produced on the audience. Signor Fancelli, as Edgardo, sang very artistically; and the cast was efficiently completed by Signor Rota as Enrico, Signor Rinaldini as Arturo, Signor Brocolini as Raimondo, &c.

"Lohengrin" was to be given on Thursday—for the first time in this theatre—with Signor Fancelli's first performance of the title character, the cast including the Elsa of Madame Christine Nilsson, as in the representations of the opera during Mr. Mapleson's occupancy of Drury-lane Theatre.

A grand performance is to be given at the Crystal Palace on July 21 for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson—the programme comprising an afternoon concert and an opera in the evening—the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre being announced to appear on the occasion.

The eighth matinée of the Musical Union—the last of the season—took place on Tuesday afternoon, with a very strong programme, including Beethoven's septet for string and wind instruments, and Hummel's pianoforte septet, besides solo pieces for piano and for violin. Herr Leopold Auer was the leading and solo violinist, and M. Joseph Wieniawski the pianist.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert—which took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening—is noticed in another part of the Paper.

That accomplished pianist Madame Kate Roberts gave a recital at the Harley-street Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, her programme having consisted of a sterling selection of solo and concerted pieces.

Among the chief concerts held this week are Carlos Florentine's, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, with an excellent programme; Mr. Oberthur's, on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms; and a matinée musicale, to be given this (Saturday) afternoon at Willis's Rooms, by the skilful lady violinist Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant.

Operas in English are still being given at the Alexandra Palace, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. For Thursday "La Sonnambula" was announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as Amina and Mr. Perren as Elvino.

Professor Macfarren has awarded the first prize in the senior examination in musical composition at the Tonic Sol-Fa College to Mr. H. Coward, of Sheffield; and the first prize in the junior examination to Mr. G. C. Clark, of Mow Cop, Staffordshire.

An address was delivered last Saturday afternoon by Lady Jenkinson to the pupils and professors of the Royal Academy of Music. Her Ladyship gave a sketch of the life and genius of Thalberg, to whose memory she is desirous of founding a scholarship in the academy worth £20 a year, the interest of a sum of £1000, half of which Lady Jenkinson has already raised.

THEATRES.

Room has at length been found for a new drama on the London stage. The Globe, now under the direction of Mr. Righton, has accepted the verdict of the Liverpool public and press, and placed the latest production of Mr. Paul Meritt on its boards—a piece in three acts, entitled "Stolen Kisses." The work is carefully written and skilfully put together, though rather fantastical in story and very sentimental in spirit. The materials of the edifice are old enough. There are the same bricks and the same mortar as have gone to the erection of many a former building. They are of the ordinary

type, and no attempt is made to make them look like marble, or even stone; the outcome, indeed, is thoroughly domestic in character, and rather commonplace in the facts and their arrangement. This, too, on principle; for the final effect is dependent on the everyday quality of the composition and its elements. The hero is "an ex-pantomimist," one Tom Spirit (Mr. A. Garner), whose twin brother, having assumed the name of Walter Temple (Mr. Ryder), has become a wealthy broker, while he, with his daughter, has sunk into extreme poverty. The latter, however, Cherry Spirit (Miss Emma Ritta), has attracted the attention, under another name, of the Hon. Felix Freemantle (E. Leathes), son of Viscount Trarigmar (Mr. H. H. Vincent), who in the course of the story finds weighty reasons to object to their marriage, and induces her father to accede to their validity. Ultimately the decision is understood to rest with Walter Temple, a stern, iron-cast man, who cherishes a resentment against his twin brother, who had formerly married the woman already affianced to himself. This bitter injury he will neither forgive nor forget. Until Tom can restore to him the love whereof he has deprived him Walter is resolved to remain implacable. Such a miracle seems incredible, but proves to be possible. The dying wife had left in poor Tom's charge a letter in which she confesses her fault, pleads for pardon, and assures the discarded Walter that, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, she had never ceased to love her first admirer. Walter is satisfied, and the consent of both parents is given to Cherry's marriage with Freemantle. But there is a second lady in the case; Jenny Temple (Miss Lydia Foote), who is destined for a medical student, Fred. Gay (Mr. B. D'Arley), to whose union, under the altered circumstances, the rich broker, Temple, no longer offers any opposition. These incidents are well brought out, and the characters are artfully contrasted. Tom is distinguished from the rest by the poetical style of his conversation. He discourses in metaphor, and illustrates his meaning by fable, besides in all things affecting the heroic and magnanimous. Mr. A. Garner had, therefore, an easy task with the audience, evidently enjoying the frequent applause which he received. Miss Lydia Foote was charming as Temple's vivacious heiress, and Miss Emma Ritta pleasing as the ingenious acrobat's daughter. To Mr. Ryder belongs a still higher commendation. Walter Temple, the stern, irascible, and resentful man, ultimately converted to the humane and forgiving brother, had been well studied by Mr. Ryder, and was in both phases of the part very artistically interpreted. Altogether, Mr. Paul Meritt's new drama deserves a distinguished success.

Miss Pateman supported the character of Lady Audley on Monday at the Olympic, playing with great power and intelligence, but with some degree of awkwardness in the gestures and attitudes assumed. Practice will give Miss Pateman facility, and facility grace, to positions in which she now finds considerable difficulty.

Next Monday will be the 800th night of the production of Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed bring a prosperous season to a close next Saturday, the 14th inst., and, after a short tour in the southern provinces, will reopen the St. George's Hall again on Oct. 1. The season has been marked by a judicious production of pieces by the most popular authors. An extra night will be given on Monday, July 16, for the benefit of Mr. John Williams, who has for many years been connected with the entertainment.

THE LATE MISS MARY CARPENTER.

The death of this benevolent lady, well known as the active conductor of reformatory schools at Bristol, and more lately as the zealous, but liberal and impartial, advocate of a sound and high education for women in India, has been mentioned in our Journal. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, Unitarian minister and schoolmaster at Bristol, and her brother is Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., the eminent physiologist, Registrar of the University of London. Miss Carpenter, during many years, was mistress of an excellent school for young ladies at Bristol. Upon her retirement from that occupation she devoted herself wholly to philanthropic labours. The moral reformation and industrial training of youthful criminals, or those children of a vagrant and disorderly class who were apt to grow up into criminals, first engaged her attention. She spent much of her private income, as well as her time and strength, in carrying on the institutions which she founded and constantly superintended for this truly Christian purpose. Several books and tracts upon the subject, and essays contributed to the discussions of the Social Science Association, have established her authority in this department of public affairs. Her particular concern in the social and moral welfare of the Hindoos was justified by the circumstances of her early life, when Rajah Rammohun Roy, a Bengalee Brahmin of enlightened religious views, came to England and dwelt in this country as her father's guest. Miss Carpenter never ceased, amidst her variety of other work, to cherish the hope of doing some good in India. She went there in the winter months of 1866, again towards the end of 1868, and a third time in the following winter season, visiting Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and the principal inland cities or seats of Government, where she met with a respectful and even deferential reception, both from native and British authorities. Many of the best class of Hindoos and other people have been induced to allow their girls to be taught as well as their boys. In this and in other projects of usefulness Miss Carpenter achieved considerable success.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Cyrus Voss Bark, of Clifton, Bristol.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

We lately announced the death of the Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, third Viscount Canterbury. He was second son of the first Viscount Canterbury, and was born in 1814, and educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Cambridge till 1847. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department during the greater part of this time. He was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick from 1854 till 1861; Governor of Trinidad, 1861-6; and Governor of Victoria, 1866-72. He succeeded his brother in 1869. In 1838 he married Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tompion, of Wingham Hall, Norfolk, and he leaves, with other issue, a son, Henry Charles, who succeeds him as fourth Viscount. The first Lord Canterbury, who was the eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, served as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 till his elevation to the Peerage, in 1835.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place.

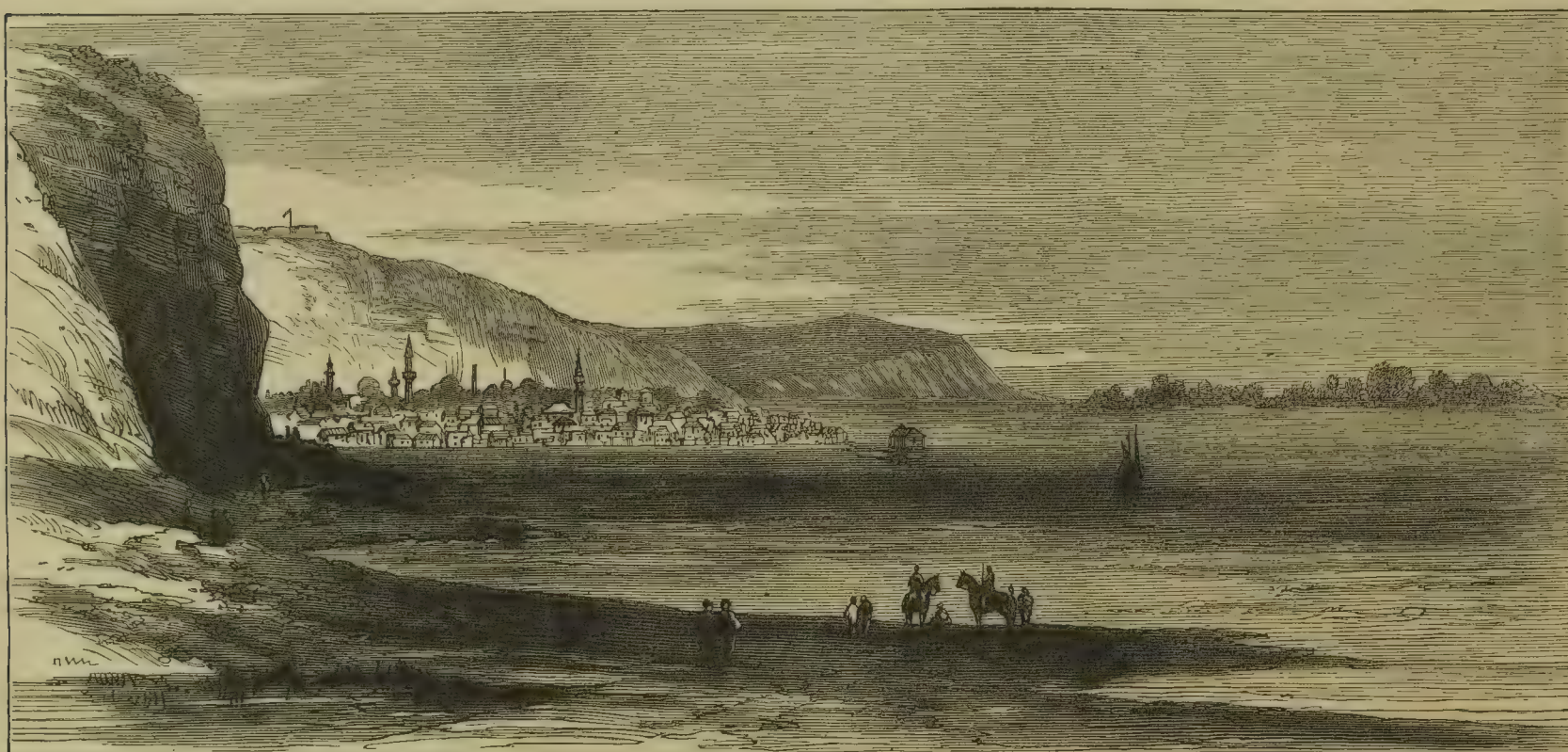
It is proposed to erect a monument in Edinburgh in memory of Mr. Russel, late editor of the *Scotsman*, and about £1000 has been already promised towards the object.



THE LATE MISS MARY CARPENTER.



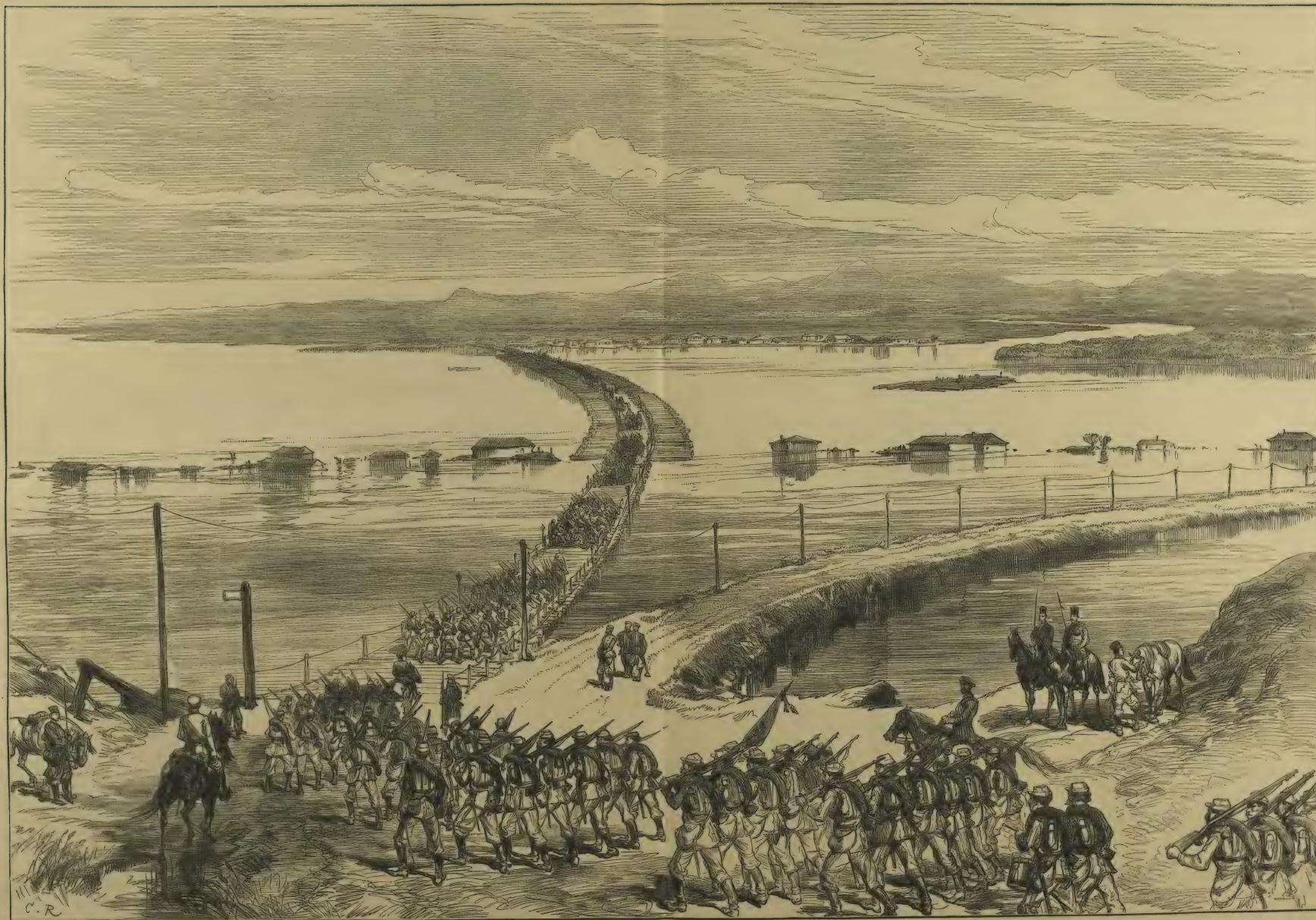
THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.



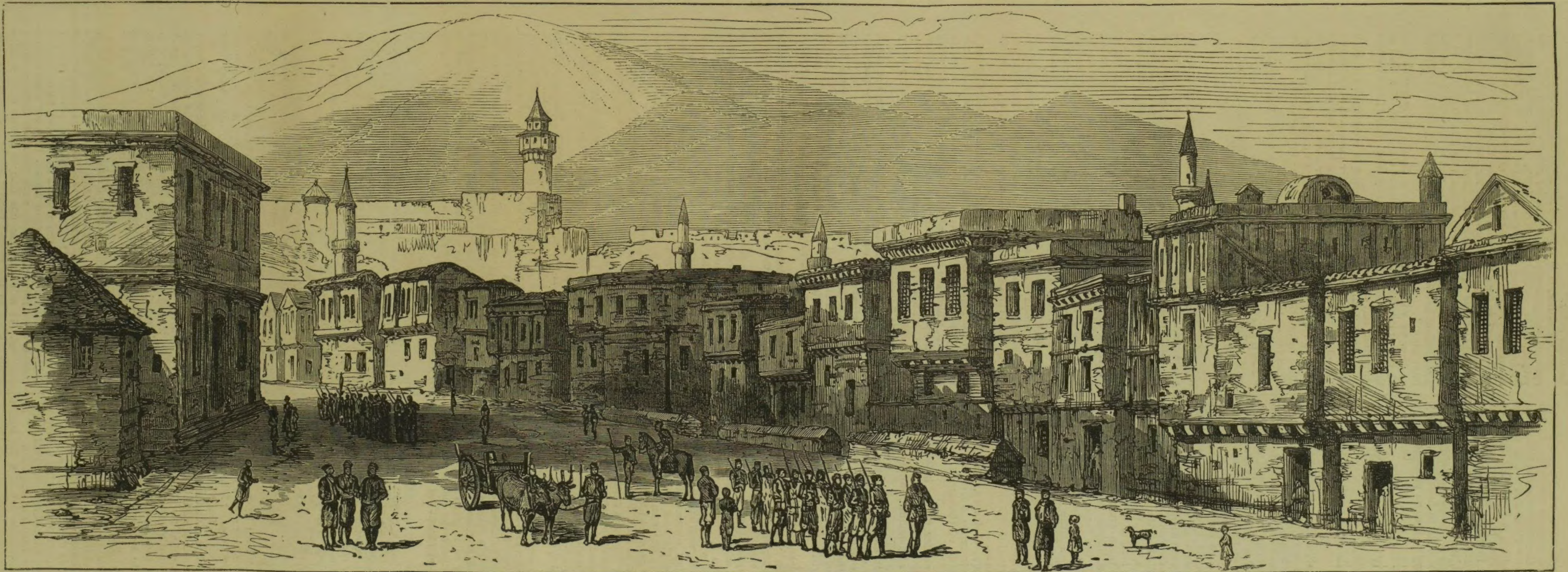
THE WAR: NICOPOLIS, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: DEPARTURE OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS FROM ALEXANDRIA.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS WITH THE RUSSIANS.



THE WAR: A STREET IN ERZEROU.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A TURKISH GUN-BOAT OFF MARATIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been out of town since I last had the honour, in the month of November, 1876, of addressing my highly-esteemed constituency in this column; and although I am not so venturesome as to think that they have missed me, I can assure my constituency that I have missed them, very much indeed. I have been to the seaside—a comprehensive term, embracing as it does the shores of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, the coast of the Black Sea and the banks of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, to say nothing of the Grecian Archipelago, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Lyons, and the East Cliff at Ramsgate, to which last picturesque seaside resort I repaired a few days since for the purpose of inspecting the new Granville Marina, a public improvement which must prove, I apprehend, of most beneficial convenience both to the residents of and the visitors to Ramsgate, supplying as it does a direct and easy communication between the western portion of the town and St. Lawrence-on-Sea, which hitherto could only be reached by a series of narrow, tortuous, and precipitous streets. The new Granville Marina will have been “inaugurated” by Lord Sydney, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, by the time these lines go to press.

It is, to some extent, to be regretted that the Caxton “Celebration” and the unprecedentedly interesting exhibition of “Caxtoniana” at South Kensington should have taken place so very late in the season. The end of June may, from the fashionable point of view, be considered as the beginning of the end of everything; and the chief matter which metropolitan worldlings think about during the heats of July is whither they shall bend their steps so soon as August has set in. The Royal Academy of Arts, wise in their generation, have always chosen the first Monday in May as the opening day of their annual exhibition; and May is emphatically the month most appropriate for “celebrations” of every kind. Chaucer seems to be inculcating this truth when he sagely observes that

May wol have no slogardie a night.
The season priketh every gentil herte
And maketh him out of his slepe to sterne
And sayth, “Arise and do thin Observance.”

Although it may have come at least six weeks too late to receive a proper meed of appreciation, no “slogardie” has been shown in doing “Observance” to the memory of the first English printer; and I sincerely hope that the funds of that excellent charity the Printers’ Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation will be substantially benefited by the display of Caxtonian relics inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone at South Kensington on Saturday last. Meanwhile, one may expect a revival of the controversy among topographic antiquaries as to the precise site of Caxton’s house in the Almonry—or, as the old printer spells it, the “Almonesrye”—Westminster. Where was the “reed pale,” curiously corrupted, even in our own time, into “red pole,” whither the clergy and laity were invited to come if they wanted any “Pyes of Commemorations of Salisburie use, good chepe”? Bagford says that Caxton’s house, a brick one, was known by the sign of the “King’s Head.” It tumbled down in November, 1845, thus obligingly saving the builders’ contractors who were clearing the site for the new Victoria-street the trouble of pulling it down. It is said that some wooden types were discovered in carting away the rubbish from the spot where now stands the imposing caryatid entrance to the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Paris is rejoicing over the construction of a new street, the “Rue des Tuileries,” which has been cut right through the late private gardens of Napoleon III., in front of the charred ruins of the palace which the crazy Communists burnt down, thus once more verifying the weird legend enshrined in Béranger’s “Petit Homme Rouge.” The Rue des Tuileries was opened for traffic last Friday; and the new thoroughfare will, it is thought, prove of immense convenience to the pedestrian population of Paris, who, like the innumerable multitudes that traversed Vathek’s “Hall of Eblis,” are perpetually passing from the right to the left bank of the Seine, and *vice versa*. It is different with us Londoners. People grow old in Middlesex without knowing anything about what is going on on the Surrey side of the Thames; and how many thousands of West-Enders are there, I should like to know, who have never set foot in Wapping? I have trudged about the metropolis a good deal in my time; and the late Mr. Forster was good enough to say, in his “Life of Dickens,” that I was, after a sort, an authority on the streets of London; yet I frankly confess that I do not know my way to Homerton, and that I have by no means a definite idea as to where Stepney is situated.

That famous *comédienne* Madame Doche is visiting England, unprofessionally, for a few days; and recently, in the *salon* of a celebrated lady-novelist, I listened with ravished ears to the recital by the renowned “Marguerite Gauthier” of the “Dames aux Camélias” of an exquisitely pathetic poem by François Coppée—an imaginary episode of the Franco-German war. The story lies in a nutshell. Roger, a young French nobleman, when the invasion is at its height, joins the army as a private soldier; his lady love, Irene, gives him at parting a locket as a *gage d’amour*. Months pass; the tide of invasion rolls towards the house where Irene and her parents live. There is a skirmish close to their very garden; the Germans are repulsed; and a young Bavarian officer, badly wounded, is taken prisoner and is brought into the house. He is most tenderly nursed by Irene, the doctor telling her that on her watching over the patient throughout the night, and administering to him at intervals a certain potion, his life depends. But the patient is restless; he has something on his mind; and at length he unburies himself to Irene, telling her how in an ambushade he had treacherously stabbed in the back a French sentinel. The dying man forgave his foe, and, handing him a locket, entreated him to take the bauble to —, but ere he could name the intended recipient he expired. The wounded Bavarian shows the locket to Irene. She recognises it in a moment. It is Roger’s. The struggle in the girl’s mind as to whether she shall slay the man who has slain her lover is described with subtle power by the poet, and was rendered with wonderful force and eloquence by Madame Doche. In the end Irene’s better nature prevails. She gives the wounded Bavarian his health-restoring draught, and kneels down by the bed and prays. But in the morning, when the doctor pays his visit, *ses cheveux étaient blancs*. Her hair has turned white.

So many tears were elicited by Madame Doche’s impassioned recital that the graceful actress was fain, as an alternative, to make her audience laugh. So she gave them the delightful little story of “Jeanne” and the “Pain sec” from Victor Hugo’s “L’art d’être Grand Père.” Yet that delicious morsel of child-lore has the disadvantage—if disadvantage it be—of

making its hearers feel quite as much inclined to weep as to laugh. The border-land dividing the humorous from the pathetic is, surely, no broader than a hair.

Another distinguished stranger have we, but only for a brief season, in our midst. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation, and Consul-General at Constantinople, the renowned author of “Turkestan” and of the “Report” on the Bulgarian atrocities, is here. Mr. Schuyler is probably, next to Prince Gortschakoff, the best-hated European in Turkey; and even in England there may be a good many anti-Russians to whom the writer of the “Report” will not be a *persona grata*. Still, the Truth is great, and will prevail. So I used to read, when I was young; although I must own that Truth does not seem to have been, in my experience, in any very great hurry to become prevalent.

G. A. S.

IRRIGATION AND WATER TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the “Illustrated London News.”)

LONDON, June 29, 1877.

Sir,—You were so good as to admit a letter from me once on that subject of vital—I should say mortal—importance in India, “Irrigation and Water Carriage.”

The frightful famine in Madras recalls us all to it. When the Government is obliged to feed one million and a half of our fellow-subjects—when these have been perishing, in spite of us, at the rate of 930 per 1000 in the Relief Camps—when nearly half the population of villages have died in a month of “famine cholera”—when men were not put on the Relief Works till they were too far reduced by starvation to do any real work—when their bullocks were all dead, so that their very means for raising the next crop were gone—we are fain to ask, What has Irrigation done for the Madras Presidency?

This question a report just issued by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated May 8, 1877, received at the India Office June 19, answers for us, at least as to one district.

But first let us observe that there are at this time four districts which ought to have been, like the other twelve, overwhelmed by this terrible calamity, but three of which are not only entirely free from famine themselves, but are in the highest state of prosperity, having a large surplus to supply the famine districts; and the fourth, though not entirely relieved from famine, yet has a very considerable supply of grain.

What has made the difference between these three districts and those which are under the dreadful sufferings of famine?

The Government irrigation works.

The three districts of Tanjore, Godavery, and Kistnah, instead of adding five millions more to starve, are pouring into the starving districts hundreds of thousands of tons of food.

Sir Arthur Cotton, the great master of the irrigation art, twenty-six years in charge of the public works in those very districts which are, in the heart of famine, supplying food, could tell us more about this.

It was the same in the Behar famine. The Sone works, while they were yet unfit to be opened, were made to water 160,000 acres, producing a crop worth £500,000 in the midst of dearth. The whole cost of the works was actually saved by a single crop, and thousands of people saved from death.

But to return to the fourth of the Madras districts referred to:—

This is Kurnool, N.W. of Madras, in the very depths of the peninsula. This is the district watered by the Madras Irrigation Company, from the Toombuddra river. The works have cost £1,600,000, and are capable of watering 400,000 acres for two crops, or at the rate of £2 per acre of crop. Then, also, the navigation would afford carriage at a nominal cost. The main canal alone, from Kurnool to Cuddapah, is 190 miles in length. The officers are to sell the water at the price of twelve shillings an acre, worth to the purchaser £2.

A missionary in the Godavery district told Sir Arthur Cotton that scores of times the people had gratefully said to him, “We never got the Godavery water on our lands till you Christians came here. Truly, the greatest Raj is the English.”

In Kurnool last year, however, as indeed before, the water was refused by the people during the main cultivating season; but, when the pressure of the famine began to be felt, they forgot all their difficulties, and asked urgently for water. By this time the supply was already beginning to be deficient, so that the canal could not be kept full. Nevertheless, let us see what was done by these works. I quote from the report above mentioned:—

“The total area that has been supplied with water is 91,000 acres. In addition to the satisfactory revenue thus realised by the company, the food crops raised by the canal have contributed materially to mitigate, in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, the effects of the terrible calamity of drought to which these and other districts of Southern India have been and still are exposed. The money value given in the following statement of the grain grown under the canal is £940,000, none of which could have existed except for the irrigation supplied.”

The works having cost £1,600,000, two thirds of the cost have thus been saved by a single partial crop.

The report then goes on to complain of their being prevented from using the canal for navigation owing to the delays in the proceedings of Government, showing how “the value of the canal, if it had been used for boats, would have been considerable. The cartage of rice from the Gooty Railway station to Kurnool is 5d. per ton per mile, or £1 6s. per ton. But that from Cuddapah to Nundial is 7d. per ton per mile, or £2 3s. per ton for the whole distance. The rate by the canal, even at 1½d. a mile, would be 10s. (ten shillings). The want of any better outlet for canal produce has been a bar to the spread of irrigation under the canal.”

Yet this canal produce might have been placed in direct communication with the market of Madras and with all the markets of the world at a nominal cost of internal carriage. The canal now extending to Cuddapah, 190 miles, ends there. The North Coast Canal from Madras extends to Nellore, 110 miles, and the interval between this and Cuddapah is 80 miles. This work has been estimated for, but still remains unexecuted. Had it been executed there would have been a perfect communication between the great irrigated deltas of the Godavery, &c., and the inland districts which are in this terrible condition.

The extension of the North Coast Canal to the Kistnah is an immense point gained. The Duke of Buckingham is cutting also the short line of canal through Madras to connect the South Coast Canal with the North Coast Canal.

Let us resume our extracts from this important Report.

“October, 1876. Throughout the month not a drop of water has been allowed to run to waste down the Pennair;” that is, the whole of it has been used for irrigation. “In another fortnight or so all the accessible dry land for which water is desired will have had a first flooding.”

Again: “Applications for water have been very numerous,

and from all sorts of places, far beyond the reach of canal water. . . . We are also much hindered by the quarrelling among the ryots themselves as to who shall first have the water.”

In November, it is reported: “The most bigoted of the old ryots are now quarrelling and fighting for the water. The old prejudice is entirely broken down, and, as a Curnam expressed it, ‘They (the ryots) have come to their senses about the water.’ . . . The sight of the country commanded by the canal is truly refreshing. In one village above Canalla I rode through tall cholum-fields for a mile or two. There more than three square miles of land were saved from utter drought, and about 300 acres of rice were just ripening. It is very sad to compare this with the rest of the district, where utter failure has occurred, and I regret to say cholera is rapidly increasing.”

How we wish that the *Illustrated London News* would give us two of its admirable views—first of the desert, and then of the irrigated land, often seen side by side! Misery and plenty, starvation and comfort.

Again: “All the crops are reported in good condition, both dry and wet. The former, sown under the canal, are acknowledged by the ryots themselves to be in as fine and healthy condition as any crops they have ever sown. . . . Of the thirteen Government tanks commanded by the canal, five were filled before the end of the month, and the remainder will be filled before the middle of next month.”

For December, the chief engineer reports in January, 1877, “The result of my calculation is:—

“In Cuddapah district, 19,050,000 lbs. food grain.	
“In Kurnool ” 65,240,000 lbs. ”	

“Total 84,290,000 lbs.

“Enough to feed the whole district of a million inhabitants for two months, and probably the straw will be enough to maintain all the cattle not yet perished in the villages under the canal. In this calculation vegetables are not reckoned as being any substitute for food grain, whereas they do, in fact, often save grain—e.g., sweet potatoes, crijals, pumpkins, &c.

“This grain, at present prices, is worth £700,000; and, if the value of vegetables, indigo, cotton, and straw be added, the actual value of the crop created by the canal cannot be more nearly estimated than as one million sterling. But its value in helping the district to tide over the critical month of May, and in supplying village wells with good water, can only be poorly represented by such an estimate.

“The actual saving to Government by the provision in the least accessible parts of the district of such a food supply, which would otherwise have had to be bought, is about £500,000.

“The Government are now feeding at Imperial expense a third of the population of Kurnool district. This could scarcely have happened had the ryots not sacrificed the whole of the first crop, which the canal might have matured by irrigating their fields and filling their tanks. This infatuation, fortunately, did not extend to the second crop, about a quarter of which will have been reared under the already failing water supply of the Toombuddra.”

Again: “It is probable that the ryots, under the canal, will save most of their cattle, and thus be able to resume their work on the first appearance of rain.

“Elsewhere in the district it is probable that much land will be idle, as nearly all the cattle will be dead. The sale of bullocks in Kurnool has been so great that the coolies find it cheaper to buy meat than grain, a bullock selling for three rupees.”

Again: “The villagers under the canal may be considered to be in a very prosperous condition, the crops being very good indeed.”

In January of this year “the overseer reports that the white cholum sown in Prattacotta is magnificent. I have never seen finer fields of this dry crop than those of Banakercherla and Vempeuta. The ears were so full and the plants so thickly grown that they were touching one another.”

Again: “The average yield per acre of paddy is two putties, which is above that of the preceding season. This putty has been recently sold at forty-eight rupees. The straw is almost half as valuable as the grain.”

Thus the whole value of the crop is about 140 rupees, while the charge for water is six rupees, and the total cost of the works is only £3 per acre.

In February it is reported, “The wet crops, more particularly in the Cuddapah and Prodatoor Talooks, are the finest that have been reaped.”

In March it is “estimated that nearly seventy million pounds of food grain have been grown under the canal in three talooks. This is sufficient to preserve one quarter of the population of the Kurnool district for six months, and to feed more than 8000 pair of bullocks. There can be no doubt that, if the water were properly and timely taken, and with the same eagerness that was displayed this season, when it was too late, the grain grown under the canal in the Kurnool district would feed the whole population (amounting to nearly a million) for twelve months, even if no crops were raised except from canal irrigation.”

Again, in March:—“There is little doubt that the canal water affects the health of the people considerably. When procurable, canal water is always preferred to well water; some villagers are in the habit of going a distance of two miles for it. While in camp I was unable to find a well in any village containing water fit to drink. In one place, though greatly in need of a draught of water, I was compelled to abstain from drinking any of the water of three wells, as the taste was filthy.”

Thus far our quotations.

Have these things no bearing upon the famine?

As regards canal transit, grain can be carried by water at one twentieth of the cost of carriage by railway, which, besides, cannot produce one pound of food either for man or beast.

Had the millions that this famine will cost been spent in irrigation and navigation, the whole of these provinces would have been secured for ever from famine and from ten to twenty millions added to the income of the people.

Further, had the necessary preparations been made when the famine had become certain, the link of the canal might have been cut from Nellore to Cuddapah, and the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah have been put in direct communication with Madras, and with Godavery and Kistnah. Thus the famine would have been turned into a blessing, and an annual benefit derived to the country far beyond the interest of ten millions.

The extension of the Coast Canal from Nellore to the Kistnah has at last been undertaken; by the latest accounts 50,000 people were employed upon it, and it was expected to be finished next month. If this is accomplished, putting Madras in communication with those great deltas and with the *coast tracts* of Godavery, it is quite certain that far more will be gained even from this small work than the interest of ten millions. It will complete one line of transit of 550 miles from Madras to the second barrier of the Godavery, and will connect altogether 1200 miles of navigation with that city.

Sir Arthur Cotton has repeatedly pressed upon the authorities, both in India and at home, the necessity of providing for these famines, whenever the failure of the monsoon made such a calamity certain, by marking out an important work of irrigation or navigation, erecting shelter, and collecting food and tools beforehand—so that, as soon as the pressure of the famine is felt, well-organised parties may be set to work at once, and before they are reduced to a state unfit for work. Now, their ribs must show the signal for them to be on the relief works.

There is always time for this, but it has never been done. The consequence is, almost the whole of the money expended is lost. Whereas a famine is, in fact, the opportunity of executing in a single season important works to raise India for ever out of its present poverty.

Hitherto, without exception, not a finger has been moved till the people were actually dying, and then it was too late to organise works effectually. What might not the millions that the last two famines will have cost have done to make famine impossible?

In Mr. Monier Williams's letter to the *Times* from Madras, Dec. 28, he says:—"All the belts of land reached by the grand system of irrigation which stretches between the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cauvery rivers—fertilising the soil wherever it penetrates, and forcing even haters of the English rule to admit that no other Raj has ever conferred on India such benefits—present a marvellous contrast to the immense tracts of arid waste which meet the eye of the traveller as he journeys by the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, and South India Railways."

Here are two subjects for the *Illustrated London News*. "Look here upon this picture, and on this."

Had half a million more acres been irrigated in each of these districts, and had they been put in effective communication with the rest of India by steam-boat canals, which would have admitted of all India being laid under contribution for food, the famine would have been nothing comparatively. And had the comparative few who would then have had to be fed been employed on further great works, the famine would have been a source of plenty.

"General Strachey said, on May 18, at the Royal Institution:—"We must be content to pass through a condition of periodical suffering of an acute kind, during which . . . ways of escape from these evils will be gradually perfected. These ways of escape are, indeed, already sufficiently evident, and, so far as they have been hitherto applied, have been found to be thoroughly efficacious. They are the provision of artificial irrigation, and of improved means of transport." . . . And he has "passed a large part of his life in seeking for the means of extending those essential material allies in the battle of Indian life."

As regards Bengal, an Act is being prepared for a compulsory water rate in Bengal, which, though stopped at present, will be carried through, if possible.

It is estimated that the landowners benefit to the extent of two rupees an acre from the irrigation works, even when they do not use the water, through the embanking of the rivers, the drainage of the land, &c. If they pay those two rupees, then they will have the water for nothing.

In the Godavery and Tanjore, where the Tamil and Telooquo people had sense enough to know their own interests, it was sufficient to give them the water, and they took and used it.

But where the people are as stupid as some people in England who would not have factory laws, there is nothing for it but to make them have them. We see what the famine has done under the Toombudda in forcing the poor people there to benefit themselves. Why should we wait for a famine to do this?

It is estimated that the lands in Orissa have actually increased in value three or four fold since the irrigation works without the water being used: the zemindars thus receiving the whole of the present profits of the works, while the Government have had the whole of the expense.

This year, as has been said, a crop in Kurnool is worth 140 rupees, or twenty-four years of their water rate.

If all England could set her face against the Suez Canal we must not be surprised that there are other people almost as stolid. Another nation had to cut the Suez Canal for us, and thus force upon us such an incalculable benefit.

In England and Bengal you must take men as you find them, and force blessings upon them.

So we thank God and take courage. We are really gaining ground.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 19, 1876) of the Right Hon. Charles John Chetwynd, nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and fourth Earl Talbot, late of Alton Towers and Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, who died at his town residence, No. 39, Dover-street, Piccadilly, on May 11 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Right Hon. Anna Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator gives his guns, watch and appendages, and all his personal jewellery to his son, Charles Henry John, who succeeds to the family estates; all the rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife absolutely, and he appoints her during widowhood the guardian of his son during his minority. The testator provides that his funeral shall be under the direction of his wife, and that it shall be as private and carried out with as little expense as possible.

The will and five codicils (dated respectively Aug. 17, 1860, Jan. 7, 1864, May 19, 1865, Nov. 16, 1866, Aug. 21, 1872, and April 27, 1875) of Mrs. Anna Hurlbert, late of Stakes-hill Lodge, Farlington, Southampton, who died on April 29 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by George Alexander Hurlbert and John Denville Hurlbert, the sons, and Henry Skrine Law Hussey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix, after giving some legacies, gives one moiety of the residue of her property upon trust for her daughter Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, and the other moiety upon trust for her daughter Fanny Hurlbert.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1875) of the Hon. Anthony William Ashley, late of St. James's Palace, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Hon. Maria Anne Ashley, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives certain moneys under his marriage settlement, subject to the life-interest of his wife, to his brother, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the rest of his property to his wife.

The will (dated Dec. 29, 1859) of Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., late of Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, who died on Feb. 26 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Dame Phoebe Fordyce, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife.

Viscount Mandeville, a Conservative, has been returned for Huntingdonshire by 1468 votes, a majority of fifty-eight over Mr. Henry Fitzwilliam, a Liberal.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SABOUROFF (Athens).—Your correct solution of Problem No. 1738 is acknowledged in the usual place. We regret that your telegram came to hand too late for notice in our last issue.

R. H. (Middleborough).—We do not examine problems that are sent unaccompanied by the solutions.

J. D. R. (Aris).—The games are very acceptable, but the analysis is unsuitable. We are obliged for both nevertheless.

L. W. (Winchester).—Practice is the best teacher in chess, as in other things; but considerable skill may be acquired from the study of good games and problems. The practice and the study should be taken temperately, however; for chess is an amusement, although not altogether an idle one. Long's "Key to the Chess Openings" would suit you best. The other works named are not intended for beginners.

H. N. S. (Harrow).—The games show promise, but are too weak for publication.

E. FRAT (Lyon).—You have overlooked the best defence in your proposed solution of No. 1739. After the moves 1. R to K 5th, P takes R; 2. B to K 5th, Black plays K to K 5th, preventing mate on the third move.

DERTAVA (Edinburgh).—If in Problem No. 1737 Black plays 1. Kt to Q B 2nd, White mates by 2. B to K 3rd.

H. O. F. (Sheffield).—There is really nothing novel in the position. It is well known to amateurs as the "smothered mate." Thanks for the problem.

QUEENST (Piccadilly).—Any London newspaper should be able to procure you the *Hartford Times*. It is published by Burr Brothers, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. The chess tournament was commenced about a month ago.

R. HUBBARD (Gladbach).—The solution of Problem No. 1703 commences with 1. Q to K 6th, after which Q or R mates, according to Black's play.

D. DE M. P. (Sao Paulo).—We are obliged for your interesting letter and for the batch of problems enclosed. No. 1 is very good, but the others are somewhat crude.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1738 received from Sabouroff (Athens), W. N. Payne, A. Little Boy, B. R. S. St. J. E., and H. S. Williams.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1739 received from H. Steventon, W. N. Payne, Woolwich Chess Club, O. B. Granville, H. Benmann, P. S. Shenale, and Dolly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1740 received from E. L. G. H. B. A. Wood, E. Worsley, N. Brock, Only Jones, W. Alston, Simplex, R. Roughhead, J. S. W. T. R. Y., H. Burgher, Americana, Littlego, F. G. V. R. T. King, Paul's R. ost, L. S. R. B. S. Stone, J. Wontone, Leonora and Leon, Black Knight, William the Silent, Mechanic, W. Nelson, N. Rumbelow, E. P. Vulliamy, F. O. Eggers, Triton, T. Edgar, S. Adams, E. W. Robson, E. Kamonds, W. Cowell, M. Rawlings, H. Staunfeld, G. Fosbrooke, N. H. Hastings, S. Threlfall, G. Re-vea, St. J. E., L. Burnett, A. Mackenzie, C. R. E., G. Wright, J. Lyndford, T. W. Hope, J. F. Spiers, A. B. C. Robin Gray, P. Hampton, R. Schofield, M. Rees, Dog Watch, B. Parkinson, W. C. Dutton, N. Powell, P. Wharton, Queen of Connaught, H. Elmore, Alp, O. B. Granville, B. Lewy, Joseph Sowden, H. Human, Copiapino, Cheltenham, Peper's Ghost, H. Beumann, Highway Institute, W. Demant, Red Ink, Woolwich Chess Club, H. Roe, Cant, East Marden, J. de Honsteyn, Hereward, R. H. Brooks, W. Leeson, P. S. Shenale, Emile Frau, G. H. V., W. Lee, Tallyho, S. Western, Tippet, E. H. H. V., and Dolly.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1739.

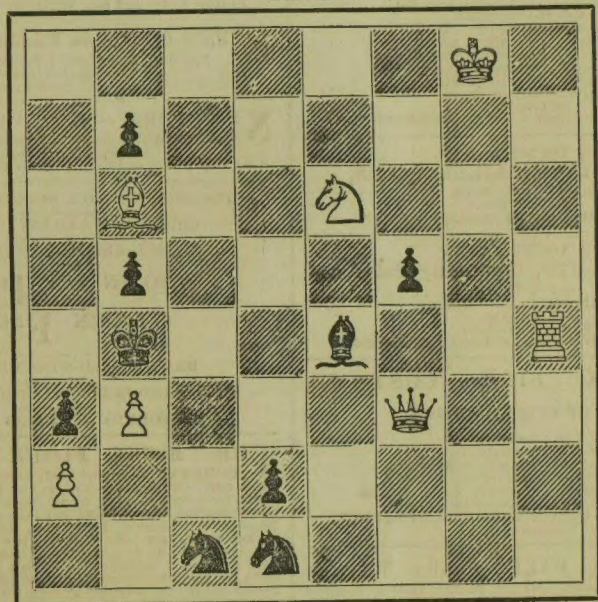
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 4th	B takes R *	3. Q mates.	
2. B to Kt 5th	Any move		

* If 1. Q takes Kt, then 2. B takes Kt (ch); if 1. R to B 7th, then 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. P to B 5th, then 2. Q takes R (ch); if 1. B to R 2nd, then 2. P to Kt 3rd; and if any other move, then 2. Q takes P, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1742.

By J. G. CHARCELOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting game was played recently between Mr. MACDONNELL and another strong AMATEUR at Simpson's Divan.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. R takes Kt	B takes R (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. K takes B	Q to R 5th (ch)
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	13. K to B sq	B takes B
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	14. Q takes B	P to Q B 3rd
5. Castles	Kt takes P		
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
7. Kt takes P			

An interesting variation from the ordinary line of play.

7. Kt takes Kt B to Kt 2nd

Black's seventh move appears to be the best, but the effect of it at this point is curious. If he were now to play 9. P to Q 4th we should have a position precisely the same as one arising in a well-known variation, where it is brought about as follows:—After the first six moves as in the text.

7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th

8. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt

9. P takes Kt B to Kt 2nd

There is, however, this difference to be noted that in reply to 9. P to Q 4th, White, in the game, can continue with 10. P takes P en passant, &c.

9. B to B 4th

In this opening it may be accepted as a general rule that the Bishop is best posted at K 2nd.

10. B to Q 5th Kt takes P

This is forced, but, seeing the undeveloped state of White's game, Black is prepared to sacrifice something for attack.

and White wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

Among the numerous chess problems with which we are favoured by our correspondents there are many that are considered too simple in construction to present even a momentary difficulty to the corps of clever solvers attached to this column. Nevertheless, some of these positions embody conceptions that are not devoid either of interest or of beauty of design; and in order to preserve the most deserving we purpose reviving an old feature of this department, the Chess Enigmas. The Enigmas will be carefully examined before publication; and solutions, when received, will be acknowledged in the usual manner. We present our readers this week with two compositions by Mr. T. R. Rapp, of Munich:—

ENIGMA No. 1.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at Q 2nd, Kts at Q 4th and Q B 6th, B at K 2nd; Pawns at Q 6th, K Kt 5th and 6th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, Pawn at K 3rd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 2.

White: K at Q sq, Q at Q Kt 7th, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q B 4th, B at K 6th; Pawns at Q Kt 2nd, K 4th, and K Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q 6th, Pawns at Q B 4th and Q 6th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Her Parting Smile," ballad, and "The Fay of the Woods," duet, both composed by Mr. Henry Smart, are graceful vocal pieces, of very moderate difficulty, and suitable to voices of almost any calibre. They are published by Messrs. Metzler and Co., from whom we also have two pleasing songs, "The broken Tryst" and "If I were but the morning light," from the opera of "Nell Gwynne," composed by Mr. Alfred Cellier, the text by Mr. H. B. Farnie. These also will be found generally available. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song, "Sad Memories," has much of that distinctive touch which is generally borne by the slightest pieces from his pen. This is also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

"Il Vascello Fantasma" ("The Flying Dutchman") opera, in three acts, by Richard Wagner (Boosey and Co.). This is a recent issue, forming one of the series of the "Royal Edition of Operas," published in handy large octavo form, and at remarkably low prices. The copy before us has both Italian and English words, another edition being issued with the German text of the original, "Der Fliegende Holländer," and an English version thereof. The publication has been carefully edited by Mr. Josiah Pittman, who also supplied the English version given in the books of the words used at the Royal Italian opera-house. The recent production of Wagner's work at the establishment just named has been commented on by us, and it only remains now to welcome the appearance of an edition of the opera that can scarcely fail to obtain a wide circulation.

"Breezes from the Moor" is the title of a graceful and brilliant pianoforte piece by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. From the same publishers we have the third number of "Teacher and Pupil," pianoforte duets, by Mr. G. F. West, that will be found very serviceable for young students of the instrument. The part for the pupil is placed over that for the master; and the occasional use of similar passages in each is well calculated to guide the scholar in accuracy of tempo. The piece now referred to is based on the air known as "Rousseau's Dream." Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also issued, by the same adapter, several more numbers of a work already noticed by us—"Half-Hours with the Oratorios and other Sacred Compositions," consisting of extracts from the works of the great masters, easily arranged for the pianoforte, and with the leading passages fingered.

"The Missionary Angel," song by Virginia Gabriel, is an effective vocal piece, with some good contrasts in the alternate use of the major and minor modes; "Sunrise and Sunset" and "Reunited" being very pleasing songs by the same productive and successful composer. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. are the publishers; as also of "Listen," a very telling song by Mr. F. Clay; "Come in," a pretty though simple ballad by F. Stanislaus; and "My Friend and I," a song by J. C. Bayley, possessing a melody with a well-marked rhythm. The same publishers have issued "L'Absent," in which M. Gounod is author of the words as well as the music. The sentiment of the text is well conveyed in the vocal melody, which is expressive, although extremely simple, being set off to advantage by continuous semiquaver passages in the accompaniment. From Messrs. Cramers' we have also the "Valse" and the "Bourrée," from the music composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan for the masque introduced into "The Merchant of Venice." These pieces are effectively arranged as pianoforte solos by Mr. J. Rummel.

"The Resurrection," oratorio, by G. A. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). This work is a setting of the twentieth chapter of St. John's Gospel, interspersed with reflective passages from Holy Writ, the Book of Common Prayer, and from popular Hymnology, selected by Dr. Monk. The composition was first performed in public at the Birmingham Festival of last autumn, and is a worthy successor to the previous oratorio of Professor Macfarren, produced at the Bristol Festival of 1873. The publication now referred to is in the convenient large octavo form, and is issued at a low price. The pianoforte accompaniment has been skilfully compressed from the orchestral score by Mr. F. W. Davenport.

"L'Ombra" ("The Phantom"), opera, in three acts, by F. de Flotow (C. Jeffreys, Berners-street). This recent work, by the composer of "Martha," contains some music quite worthy of his reputation, and its publication, in a handy form and at a moderate price, will be welcome to many who have admired his earlier productions. "L'Ombra" was expected to have been given at one of our Italian Opera establishments a season or two ago, and will probably soon be heard here, it having achieved a special success abroad. This edition has both Italian and English words, the latter supplied by Mr. Gilbert a Beckett.

"Liebes Lieder" ("Love Songs") are two settings, by Herr Wilhelmj, of lines by Heinrich Heine. The music proves that the composer can wield the pen as well as the violin bow; both the vocal portions of these songs and the pianoforte accompaniments being highly musician-like and effective. The publishers are Messrs. Hodge and Essex, whose names are now widely known as the managers of the recent Wagner Festival performances at the Royal Albert Hall.

After a lapse of thirty-six years, the British Association will meet at Plymouth next August.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to an address from the Baptist Churches in Worcestershire, in which he refers to the rumours that the Government were about to apply to Parliament for a vote of credit with a view to increased military preparations. With respect to the statement that there is a precedent for such a demand in the vote taken by the late Administration soon after the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Mr. Gladstone says that, should such a proposal now be made, he can show in detail that in no material point do the cases correspond, and he goes on to prove that if a vote of money is to be proposed it must find its justification otherwise than in the vote of 1870.

The report of the educational officer of the Society of Arts gives, *inter alia*, the results of the recently held examination in domestic economy. The subject was introduced for examination for the first time last year. The examiners appointed for this year were Miss E. Shaw-Lefevre for "Housekeeping and Thrift," Miss Mary Willis for "Clothing and its Materials," Dr. Ogle for "Health," and the National Training-School for "Cookery." Though the number of candidates was small, it was larger than last year. The numbers last year and this year were as follow:—Clothing, 10-16; Cookery, 10-26; Health, 8-35; Housekeeping, 9-17. In Cookery all the candidates passed (15 first and 11 second class); in Health 26 failed, and only 3 passed in the first class. In Housekeeping 8 failed, and 6 passed in the first class. Among the successful candidates are several young men, five of them taking first class honours in Cookery. The first prize in Cookery, with the added Council prize of ten guineas (for females), was carried off by Mary S. Mugeam, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. The questions set were of a most practical character, having reference in most cases to knowledge required for every-day use.

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